

## "When the Shoe Pinches"

Have you ever felt absolutely disgusted with the shoes you were wearing? Probably, you'll remember when you bought those shoes—they had a snappy appearance, and the price was lower than you usually paid—in fact you felt you had made a bargain, when suddenly the shoes lost their shape and started to go to pieces.

That was when "the shoe pinched."

## Invictus Shoes

will never make you feel that way. Honest workmanship, and uniform quality always distinguish Invictus from ordinary shoes. Surely such a claim deserves your attention when next you require footwear.

J. V. Berscht

## Hardware, Furniture and Undertaking

We wish to announce that our furniture and undertaking department from now on will be under the management of Mr. W. S. Durrer.

All orders received from now on will be greatly appreciated

Again thanking you for past patronage, we remain

**Rumball & Hyndman**

## Forks!

For the Harvest and Threshing

Being overstocked with this class of goods we can give you special prices on same

## The Big Drive Has Started

The west was startled on Sunday night last when word was received that the Allies on the Western front had commenced their long expected big drive on Saturday and had driven the Germans back a longer distance than all they had done since the battle of the Marne. The news was given out in some of the Calgary churches and enthusiasm ran so high that the people could not restrain themselves from expressing their relief. The news has been received the same all over Canada and it is now hoped that bigger advances will be made and the end of the terrible war brought appreciably nearer although the loss of life must be tremendous. Following is the report of the advance:

London, Sept. 27.—The great drive of the Allies has already carried them far into the German positions from the sea to Verdun, for a greater gain than they have registered since the battle of the Marne. In two days the Allies have taken more than 20,000 prisoners, more than 30 field guns, and an unnumbered amount of machine guns and vast quantities of material. They have pierced the German positions in Champagne on a front of more than 15 miles to a depth ranging from two-thirds of a mile to two miles and a quarter; they have occupied Hill No. 70, only a mile north of Lens, in the heart of the mining section of Northern France, and threaten to outflank the Germans there; they have occupied the entire village of Sauchez, north of Arras, and have broken the German front on both sides of Labassee canal for a width of five miles and a depth of four thousand yards, after capturing the village of Loos.

### LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS

The German war office admits the loss of Loos and Souchez and the retirement of the Germans for more than a mile over a wide section of the front.

The losses on both sides are reported to have been fearful. Every known engine of destruction has been used by the Germans and Allies in the terrific conflict which is raging furiously with no sign of abatement. Thousands of bodies are lying unburied for more than 100 miles.

### School Sports Friday

The third annual field day sports of the Didsbury schools will be held on Friday next (October 1st), at the school and Fair grounds, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning. The first half of the programme will be run off at the school grounds and the bigger events will take place at the Fair grounds at 2 o'clock.

A fine programme of sports has been arranged for the day and it is hoped that the public will come out and give the kiddies their support. No charges are to be made.

Included in the programme is a baseball game between the Didsbury and Olds schools which no doubt will be interesting.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

The Russians still continue to make some very successful victories and the failure to surround the Russian army at Vilna by the Teutonic forces besides other favorable events are causing a feeling of optimism about matters in the east. The Russians are in a distinctly better position, and General Ivanoff has won a striking victory over the Germans and Austrians in the south-eastern theatre where 1000 prisoners are said to have been taken.

Italy still continues her forward movement over the mountains and while the fighting has been furious in spots there has not been big engagements owing to the roughness of the country.

It is not known which side Bulgaria will take yet although her actions within the last week or two point to her taking the side of Germany and Austria. She seems to be playing a deep game and the allied nations put very little faith in her promises. Bulgaria mobilized all her forces last week but this week since the big victory for the Allies claims this is only to protect her own borders.

Greece has also mobilized her forces because of Bulgaria's action and it looks as though another Balkan war is in sight.

Twelve nations are now fighting and if the Balkan states get into it there will be fifteen nations fighting in Europe.

### Councillors Elected

Not a great deal of interest was shown in the nominations for Councillors to fill the positions caused by resignations on Tuesday, the Returning Officer, Mr. A. Brusso, having an easy time of it. However, there were enough candidates nominated to fill the bill and no election will be held, the Returning Officer declaring the following gentlemen elected by acclamation:

J. R. Good, W. S. Durrer and Geo. Wrigglesworth.

The first two nominated hold the long term, fifteen months, the last one three months.

Wild cats still roam around close enough to town for some sport. Mr. W. Rupp shot two large ones in his coulee southeast of town a few days ago.

### NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Sec.-Treas.

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$199.35

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 5¢ A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR new, cheap groceries go to Pirie's, Phone 86.

R. B. MARTIN, Banff, has milk cows to trade for hay and grain.

PIRIE will give you the highest price for produce.

AUTO CHAIN—An auto wheel chain was found west of Ab. Hunsperger's by Mr. T. A. Murphy, Westcott. Owner can have same by applying to Mr. Murphy and paying advertising charges.

CALL or phone Pirie's grocery and get his prices.

TIME TO ORDER YOUR SOUR KRAUT—Apply W. F. Sick.

MONEY saved when buying groceries at Pirie's.

LAY IN YOUR WINTER SUPPLY—Carrots 1¢ per lb.; cabbage 1½¢ per lb.; potatoes 35¢ per bushel; these must be taken within the next two weeks at these prices. Mrs. W. F. Sick, east Didsbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One slightly used automobile in excellent condition. Particulars P. O. Box 599, Calgary.

ALL ORDERS from Pirie's grocery delivered without delay.

REDUCED prices on Flour. Five Roses and Seal of Alberta \$3.25. Monarch \$3.00. McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

### Garner's Bakery

#### Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00  
7 LOAVES FOR 50¢  
2 LOAVES FOR 15¢

#### Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Canstair Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.



## WHY THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO FORCE THEIR WAY TO CALAIS

ONLY 57 MILES FROM GERMAN FRONT TO DOVER

Would Rather be in Calais than Paris, for once there the Invasion of England would be a Possibility, but Their Chances of Penetrating Solid Defence are Very Small

Only fifty-seven miles separate the German army on the western frontier from Dover, and that army would rather be in Calais than in Paris, for once there the invasion of England would become a possibility. Whether it could succeed nobody can tell. Certainly it would be attempted. It is on this account that from Dunkerque to Calais, a distance of some nineteen miles and a half, there is almost a solid British army. It is by no means a front; it is a solid mass of troops and fortifications and big guns, one flank resting on the sea, the other upon the French army to the south. It is generally understood that if the Austro-German armies can dispose of the Russians, can force them back into a position where they can be held by a much smaller force than is now pressing against them, the German plan to detach every man they can spare to make one last desperate effort to hack their way through the British forces that stand on their way to Calais.

Before the war began it was not supposed that any invasion of England would be possible until the British navy had been destroyed, and since the British navy is the largest in the world, the possibility of it being put out of action was hardly considered. It has been learned, however, since the beginning of the war that Germany has guns capable of hurling a ton of metal a distance of perhaps 25 miles. In other words, Germany has a gun that can drop a shell from Calais to Dover, and some miles beyond. How many of these guns Germany has nobody but the German authorities know, but if she can make one she can probably make a score, and when one contemplates a battery of twenty of these guns firmly placed at Calais, and not only dropping shells into Dover, but commanding the English Channel, the immense importance to either side of holding Calais becomes apparent.

The prospect of a gun hitting a ship twenty odd miles away does not appear great until one understands how the range is obtained. By means of floating buoys the range may be as precisely obtained as though the target was on land. Control of the Channel having been secured long enough for the Germans to set out their buoys, and destroy the mines that now protect it, other mines could be sown, and guarded by a submarine patrol and shielded by the huge guns, which, so far as we know, outrange by several miles the most powerful naval

guns of the allies, it might be possible for Germany to make an attempt at landing a few army corps in the British Isles. At the present time the approaches to both Calais and Dover are heavily mined, and any vessel attempting to reach either port unless in charge of a pilot with a map of the mine fields before him would be courting destruction.

Unless these mine fields could be cleared away the big German guns would be useless, but mine fields can be cleared, as has been proved by the operations in the Dardanelles. The best system is to explode mines in the vicinity of anchored mines. This may be done either by towing the counter mines over the mine fields, and exploding them by wires leading from the towing boats, or it may be done by naval guns dropping high explosive shells upon the mines, the explosion being timed to take place a few feet under water. Since it would be necessary to clear a space of only some eighty square miles, it will be plain that the task would be no insuperable one. The big guns mounted at Calais and the Channel cleared of mines, the Germans would then sow mines of their own, and on the inside of this narrow lane they could operate their submarines. The peril of warships entering the mined area, in range of the Calais guns, the mines themselves and the submarines would be great.

However, Germany will have to win a greater victory than she has yet achieved in this war before she can get to Calais, and once established in Calais she will have to face attacks from both land and sea before she can get her big guns in position. Having the guns mounted there, commanding the English Channel, but a very narrow strip of it, her mine destroyers and mine layers will have to face British ships operating on the outskirts of the lane, out of range of the big guns, and yet with the mine layers in their range. Moreover, as she proceeds with her task of clearing the Channel her ships will come into range of the British guns at Dover, as well as the guns of the British ships near by. Finally, before any landing is possible she will have to smother her fleet, or a part of it, out of the Kiel Canal to guard her transports. On the whole, the Kaiser would appear to have about exactly the same chance of landing an army in England that he has of winning this war.

## Favors Armour in War

A. Conan Doyle Suggests Shields and Helmets For Soldiers

Sir A. Conan Doyle, in a letter printed in the London Times, advocates the use of armor in modern warfare.

"When Ned Kelly, the bush ranger, walked unhurt before the rifles of the police, clad in his own hand-made armor he was an object lesson to the world," writes "Sherlock Holmes." "If the outlaw could do it, why not the soldier?"

"Such actions as that of May 9, where several brigades lost nearly half their number in endeavoring to rush over the 300 yards which separated us from the German trenches, must make it clear that it is absolutely impossible for unprotected troops to pass over a zone which is swept by machine guns. Therefore you must either forever abandon such attacks or you must find artificial protection for the men."

"It has always seemed extraordinary to the writer that the innumerable cases where a Bible, a cigarette case, a watch, or some other chance article has saved a man's life have not set us scheming to do so systematically what has so often been the result of a happy chance."

"As a man faces a hostile rifle his forehead and his head are the only points presented which are certainly vital. The former would be protected by such a helmet as the French have now evolved. The second should be covered by a curved plate of highly tempered steel, which need not be more than a foot in diameter. With this simple and light equipment the two centres of life are safe."

"With these precautions the death rate should be greatly reduced from rifle and machine-gun fire as also from shrapnel. Nothing, of course, will avail against a direct shell burst, but granting that the individual life would be saved this does not bear upon the capture of a position, since so many would fall wounded that the weight of the attack would be spent before the stormers reached the trenches."

"For this armor which will give complete protection is needed, and since, as your correspondents have shown, the weight of this is more than a man can readily carry, it must be pushed in front upon wheels."

Sir Conan Doyle pictures a great number of plates, held together like the shields of a Roman tortoise, and pushed by the men who crouch behind them. When one is disabled it can be readily dropped, and the gap closed. Others are fixed sideways upon their wheels and used upon the flank of the advance to prevent an enfilading fire. There is not one tortoise, which would attract a concentrated fire of artillery, but each company or platoon forms its own.

These numerous armor plated bodies rush with small loss over the space which has already been cleared as far as possible of obstacles, and so have some chance of reaching the enemy's lines, not as an exhausted fragment, but as a vigorous storming party with numbers intact.

## MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOWN MERCHANTS TO EXTEND TRADE

SHOULD MAKE ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL DISPLAY

The Store in the Small Country Town has Opportunities that are Denied to the Larger Towns, and their is Good Business In Many Special Lines not Usually Carried in Stock

Unless he has been there, the average person has only a hazy idea of what Gaspe is. He gets the name mixed up with salmon, basin, peninsula, coast, etc., and only when he has landed safely at Bakers Hotel, does he realize that there is a village bearing the name of Gaspe, Que., with half a dozen stores and a number of houses. The chief industries are fishing and lumbering. The population is approximately 1,000 and the town is located on the south side of the harbor formed by Gaspe Bay.

The stores draw trade from the residents, tourists in summer, and from farmers and fishermen. They are all typical general stores, most of them having nothing in the way of display windows, many of the windows being composed of small panes. The largest store has a modern front, but there is not the incentive to make attractive displays there is in a city. Yet this store finds that by making moderate displays, their business improves.

The equipment and displays are in many instances superior to those in some of the city stores. The fixtures, while not of the latest type, are clean and attractive. The show cases are modern, well trimmed, and bring in a lot of extra business. There is a cashier system, a well-appointed office in the gallery, and a second floor, equipped with splendid wardrobes for clothing, and large stocks of heavy goods.

Furniture is also carried in stock.

The store in the small country town has opportunities that are denied to the larger towns. Gaspe has no exclusive hardware store; consequently this business is divided up between the general stores. Robin, Jones & Whitman have spent considerable money making a department worthy of the name of hardware—an unusually fine one for so small a town.

It was remarked that in a town like this there are opportunities for selling lines peculiarly adapted to country towns. Take the case of flashlights. Almost everybody who can afford one, carries a flashlight around at night, for the town has no illumination of any kind. The sidewalks in places are dangerous, but it is not necessary for a man to break his neck before he becomes a prospect. This firm made a point of keeping a good line, selling for a dollar or a dollar and a half. When a large number of flashes have been disposed of, there is a regular sale of batteries.

In the fall it is customary to make special displays, and on specially dark nights in winter, they are shown on the counters, etc.

Among the most admirable things seen in this store by the writer was a showcase of fishing tackle. As everybody knows, Gaspe is noted across the continent for its salmon and trout fishing, and followers of the sport are among the most profitable tourists to the town. Unfortunately for the hardwareman, it often happens that fishermen bring their tackle along with them, fearing that supplies will not

be procurable in Gaspe. Salesmen finding this out, do their utmost to induce sportsmen on future occasions to leave their tackle until they reach Gaspe.

If the fishing industry brings only a small amount of business in flies, hooks, leaders, rods, reels, etc., to the Gaspe general stores, it helps cut well in other directions. Wealthy Canadians and Americans who bring their yachts here every year, send their orders ahead to the guides, who purchase foodstuffs at local stores, the order including large supplies of tobacco and cigars. River guides are paid handsomely by their employers, and when the season's work is done, much of the money received is spent on hardware. Many of these men trap in winter, and business goes to the general stores for trappers' supplies.

Cordage and nets are important items in this part of the country. A big demand is felt for a 12-15 thread, of which Robin, Jones and Whitman dispose of about fifty coils every year. Of salmon twine they sell about a thousand pounds per year, this being used by the local fishermen for making nets.

It has been said earlier in this article that small, out-of-the-way places like Gaspe offer opportunities not available to dealers in the town. Two lines successfully carried by this firm are gramophones and cameras, and supplies. Very little was done in gramophones until recently. Last year the turnover in this department amounted to five hundred dollars, chiefly in records. In order to push this line, a machine is kept on view all the time, and now and again, a tune is played.

The photograph end of the business has assumed large proportions, so that it is now almost a department in itself. No developing or printing is done. Competition with mail order houses at 5 cents a film is almost impossible. Also, whereas a tourist needs a roll of film immediately, he can usually afford to wait to have his film developed. Photographic supplies have been handled now for two years, and this year the business done is four times that of the first year. A good line of cameras is handled, also films, trays, printing frames, etc. One sale took place while the writer was in the store. A tourist had been looking at one or two cameras, but was leaving the store without purchasing. He was stopped by the buyer, to whom he explained that the five dollar camera in stock did not close very well. He was shown a \$10 one, was asked to try it, and if it did not give satisfaction, to bring it back. He took the camera, and paid for it.

There is a regular demand for canoe sails. Several firms make Gaspe canoes, a canoe known all over the country as specially suited to salmon fishing in the rivers. Some Gaspe builders make as many as forty of these canoes per year.—Hardware & Metal.

## Britain's Concern For Canada's Grain

Anxiety Over the Question of Ocean Transport

British authorities are interested in the movement of Canada's wheat this fall. They have asked the Canadian government for an estimate of the quantity which will be available for export, and when the movement can be started.

An estimate is being made by the Grain Exchanges and similar authorities. An unofficial calculation places the exportable amount of Canadian wheat at a hundred and seventy-five million dollars' worth.

In Canada there has been anxiety over the question of ocean transport. Tonnage has been short since the war began. For a time it was difficult to secure ships to carry hay and oats from Canada to the armies. The British government solved this problem by providing a fleet of eighteen freight ships. It is hoped that the admiralty may do something of the same kind to help the movement of wheat this fall.

If the British authorities do this it will solve one great problem, and will leave only the difficulty of exchange to be dealt with. With the present rate of exchange against London the business of paying for Canadian wheat is a matter of delicate negotiation. It is not, however, believed that the negotiations of the British authorities include anything in the nature of a proposal to purchase the Canadian crop at a fixed price. The authorities in Ottawa do not believe that any such proposal will be advanced.

## Using Washing Soda

Washing soda is a strong alkali and must be used cautiously as a cleanser. Used in cleaning cooking utensils while it "eats" the grease and the scorch, it also eats the metals of which the pots are made. When a woman carelessly throws a "handful of soda" into a pot, or "lets it soak," she is soaking the scorch and the metal, too. That is one reason many pans chip or "wear out" easily. Washing soda is better employed in cleaning the sink and waste pipes.

Mr. John W. Harper of New York last survivor of the Harper Brothers, book and magazine publishers, died on August 11th, at his country residence at Biddleford Pool, Maine. He was 81 years of age. There were four Harper brothers and they all became well known as publishers. They came of an old Long Island family. The grandfather, James Harper, was a farmer and teacher, who lived at Newtown, L.I. The father of the four Harper boys was a jack-of-all-trades, who worked up and down Long Island.

## Scope of the Red Cross

This Worthy Society Should be Endowed in a Permanent Way

The scope of the Red Cross is practically unlimited. The idea of universal charity which actuates this Samaritan society is capable of indefinite extension. The war has been like an immense microscope which has revealed Red Cross opportunities in increasing magnitudes.

The primary intention of the founder of the Red Cross was to give the wounded lying on the battlefields immediate attention.

The Red Cross now aims not only to succor the wounded in the actual firing zone but also to nurse them back to complete health in base and convalescent hospitals. It has further extended its scope to include prisoners of war, and it is now beginning to see that all misery occasioned by the war, even in its most ultimate effects is a proper object of Red Cross activity.

The war executive of the British Red Cross has lately decided that the care of those totally incapacitated by the war is work that properly devolves on the Red Cross, provided that the funds permit. It is thus evident that though armies may disband, the Red Cross never can disband. It has become one of the most fundamental institutions of modern civilization. Its success and prosperity are the supreme test of our humanitarianism. The state of the Red Cross treasury is a decisive index of our capacity for universal sympathy.

The immense task which confronts the Red Cross should stimulate the public to endow this worthy society in a permanent way. The movement on foot in a great many Canadian towns to provide the Red Cross with a certain annual income is a policy which should be encouraged and developed. A flourishing Red Cross is as much a criterion of true national greatness as a triumphant army.

## Germany's Crime

It is no mere rhetoric or sentiment which speaks of the nations as finding their souls in this struggle, nor are we doing the Germans an injustice if we say that the leading characteristic of German conduct is the repudiation in public relations of everything that belongs to the soul in private relations. There is no concealment about this, and it cannot be called a malevolent inference of their enemies, for it is an avowed part of their philosophy of life that there is no law which binds their own state or can limit its action in war or peace. To them it is merely stupid to speak, as the bishop does, of hope, faith and love prevailing in the world or regulating the dealings of modern nations.—Westminster Gazette.

## Improving Trade Prospects

Indications Point to a Considerable Measure of Buoyancy

The Guide says in part: "According to the last Dominion census there are 204,130 farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The estimated value of these principal crops alone would give each farmer in Western Canada an income this year of nearly \$1,700. In New York state alone the average income per family is under \$600. The Western Canadian farmer is in a better position financially than any other class in this district. The fall of 1914 saw a general tightening of credits. Less material was probably sold to the farmer, but collections were closer and mortgages were reduced or wiped off completely. As a result, the country districts faced 1915 with less encumbrance of debt than formerly, and if the 1915 crop harvests are promising, the farmer of the Canadian prairies is the best logical object of the business man's attention from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean."

In other words, the big return from the incoming Canadian crops warrants Canadian wholesale and retail merchants in preparing for improved trade conditions almost immediately. The demand for merchandise of all kinds will be felt even by the manufacturers and increase western-bound business on the railways. At the same time orders for munitions and other war supplies are circulating a great deal of money throughout the country. We do not look for and do not want a boom, but it seems probable that even during the war Canadian trade may recover a considerable measure of buoyancy.—Toronto News.

## Canada's War Contribution

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has nevertheless made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering and blood. The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proven and approved in the theatre of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. France, England and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious, too, to a country just entering upon a period of national development. Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a frightful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.—Chicago Tribune.

## Modern Entrenching Spade

Invention of a Canadian Proving Its Value in the War

The present Canadian entrenching spade is a very notable and admirable exception to the general rule, that combination tools are not a success.

It is an invention of a Canadian and is protected by a Canadian patent. It is one of the very first patented inventions to be extensively used by the Canadian forces in this great war. It combines in one very simple and efficient device, two very distinct and highly important instruments, i.e., the entrenching spade itself, and a shield and rifle rest. It is simply a spade blade of well known shape but of specially hard steel, which will act as a shield. It is made to be readily detachable from its handle. A little to one side of its centre it is provided with an opening larger than a rifle barrel. Through this, the soldier can thrust his rifle, the hole being sufficiently large to enable him to sight it. With the blade driven vertically into the ground, the rifle rests on the lower wall of this opening and thus has its weight easily supported. While crouching behind the blade in firing, the soldier is amply protected.

This device is actually in use on the firing line in large numbers. It is one of the few inventions made since the opening of the war and almost immediately put into use, extensively.

The army and navy officials in England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States, as well as the patent offices of these countries are being continually flooded with thousands of inventions for all possible uses in this war, and it is highly probable that one result of the war may be the production of many really valuable inventions which would otherwise never have come to light.

Several Berlin Socialists, including the former editor of a Socialist newspaper, have been arrested upon suspicion of high treason. They are charged with having published a pamphlet containing an article from the Berlin "Tagwacht" severely criticizing the attitude of the leading Socialists supporting the government.

## U. S. Trade With Allies

\$76,000,000 Worth of Horses and Mules Exported

America threw into the war hopper in Europe in the fiscal year ended June 30, horses to the value of \$64,046,524 and mules to the value of \$12,722,143. These went for the most part to the armies of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, and were purchased by agents of these governments in all sections of the United States and shipped chiefly from New York City, Newport News, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

These figures stand out prominently in the full tabulation of imports and exports for the United States for the fiscal year, and were announced by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The total imports are shown to be \$1,674,169,740, approximately \$219,000,000 less than last year; the total exports are given as \$2,768,489,340, about \$400,000,000 more than last year.

One of the marked points of the tabulation is the fact that the exportations to Germany for the year amounted to \$28,865,354, whereas, a year ago they amounted to \$344,791,276. Austria-Hungary's exportations amounted to \$1,240,000, compared with \$22,718,258 last year.

This is far more than offset, however, by the exports to the United Kingdom, France and Russia. The United Kingdom took from the United States in the fiscal year, goods amounting to \$911,892,454, as compared with \$594,271,863 last year; France took goods valued at \$369,397,170, as compared with \$159,818,924 last year, and Russia, \$37,474,380, as compared with \$30,088,643 last year.

This shows that the gain in trade with the allies is almost twice as much as the loss with Germany and Austria-Hungary.—New York Herald.

"See that man over there?"

"Yes—very ordinary looking. What's he ever done?"

"Well, he isn't much for looks, but he can come nearer findin' a drink in a dry town than any other man ye ever seen."

## What is the Boy Scout Movement

Training the Youth of the Country so That They May Become Good Citizens

(Contributed)

People still ask, "What is this Boy Scout movement?" Well, briefly, it is a way of "Playing at Backwoods-men and Pioneers." By its attractiveness boys are led to carry out games and practices which are of special educational value to them. The aim is to inculcate character, which though essential to success in life, is not taught within the school and, being a matter largely of environment, is too generally left to chance, often with deplorable results. The Scout movement endeavors to supply the required environment and ambitions through those games which lead a boy to become a better man and a good citizen. It applies equally to all classes of boys, whether in town or country.

"The success of a nation depends not so much upon its armaments as upon the character of its citizens." We are numerically a small nation. From a patriotic point of view then it behooves us, if we are to hold our own in the future with those around us, that we should not waste a single man, but that all should be made efficient. Our worst enemies are not foreigners outside but inefficient inside our country. Then, if we regard the question from a Christian point of view, can we stand by with a clear conscience and see so much waste of human life going on around us, when with a little extra work on our part it might easily be prevented in the next generation?

"Prevention is better than cure." In the Scout movement we are trying to prevent the present human wastage in the next generation and to make every single boy into an asset for the nation.

The following is what we teach, and how we get the boys to acquire character. In the first place, we make the Scout promise on his honor to do his best to carry out the Scout law, which is:

- 1.—A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
- 2.—A Scout is loyal.
- 3.—A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
- 4.—A Scout is courteous.
- 5.—A Scout is a friend to animals.
- 6.—A Scout obeys orders.
- 7.—A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.
- 8.—A Scout is thrifty.
- 9.—A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

Then we endeavor to instill the four following attributes:

- 1.—Character; i.e., pluck, resourcefulness, responsibility, observation and education, sense of duty; through practice of seamanship, woodcraft, camping, tracking, pioneering and Scouting.
- 2.—Equipment for making a career; hobbies and handicraft; practice of hobbies and qualifying for proficiency badges.
- 3.—Service for others; life saving, first aid; how to deal with accidents, ambulance, fire brigade, rocket apparatus, etc.
- 4.—Physical health; muscular development, personal hygiene, sanitation, food; each boy made responsible for his own health and muscular development, outdoor games and exercises.

From the education point of view.—Many churches or parents object to boys being taught soldiering at too early an age. Military drill, though easy of application, tends to make the boy part of a machine instead of developing his individuality which is our chief aim. Military discipline is repressive, is a corrective measure imposed on the boy, whereas we desire to develop in him that self-discipline that comes of loyalty and the desire to "play the game."

2.—From a military point of view.—Excess of military training on a Boy tends to bore him and destroy the ambition to serve when his time comes later. Unless you have especially good instructors amateur military discipline is apt to spoil a boy for standing the real thing when he goes into service.

For these reasons military training is not part of our policy, and the parent organization in England, although badly in need of financial help refused a generous donation from the "Lucas Tooth Fund" as this fund was ostensibly raised for promoting citizenship, primarily through cadet training, and could not conscientiously be used for Scout work.

In the matter of religion we are interdenominational. For the rest we take the boys of every class and treat them all alike, we favor no political party, and we have no iron in the fire, no ulterior motives than to make good citizens.

We also aim to make our training complementary outside the school walls to the scholastic training within the school. We work, therefore, in touch with the educational authorities.

We try to inculcate in the boys those qualities which will be required of them as useful citizens; we do not limit ourselves to the mere academic steps of knowledge. Without specializing we give them the all round foundation of character which will be of equal value to them whatever line of life they adopt.

In the "Scout," which now has a weekly circulation of 130,000 among the boys, has been lately added a new feature commenting on the principal events of the week in different parts of the world. This it is hoped will have an educative effect on the minds of the lads.

Thanks to the unsparring efforts of our editor, Mr. Geoffrey Elwes, the "Headquarters Gazette" has increased

its circulation during the past year by nearly 1,000 copies per month, and we have every reason to hope that it is proving helpful to Scout Masters and indeed to all workers. It is also gratifying to note that educationalists outside the movements are now becoming its regular readers.

## Wyandotte of the Future

Because It Meets the Needs of the People, It Is One of the Most Popular Breeds

What shall we have five, ten or even fifteen years from now under the breed named Wyandotte? Shall it be the useful bird of curves that we have now or will some wave of destructiveness change the breed to one of angles and lines so that it will lose its distinctiveness and lose the purpose unsurpassed now by any of the other breeds. Can anyone fancy a sensible breeder losing half of the value of this noble bird by forgetting entirely the round, full bodied, symmetrical shape for something essentially different in many ways?

The new standard with its approved cut of the Wyandotte should hold the ideals of the breeders for a time and should dispel from the minds of any who have gained the wrong impression that the Wyandotte is a long-bodied bird. Any idea of this kind is bound to result in failure. We doubt if the best breeders will have to change their style a particle to conform to the standard. The good breeders have kept their birds of sensible length and will not make their birds longer. In fact, this would not improve them in any way whatever, but simply have a tendency to lose the individuality of the breed to the loss of many years of good effort in perfecting something with a lasting value.

When one considers how continuously birds keep reverting to old faults surely there is much to keep the breeder constantly working without carelessly allowing the breed to deteriorate because of a fancied notion that so long as utility is strong, form and breed characteristics amount to nothing. One might just as well contend that any mongrel birds showing high production are just as valuable as the high bred fowl. This idea is expressed by people with little or no experience. Continued experience soon dispels the idea that the mongrel can be expected to give as good results.

And then at any stage they are worth a great deal less, not altogether because of the difference in productive power, but because people want something right when they are getting it and with the pure bred they can depend on it; whereas with the mongrel it is hit and miss at best, depending often on what pure blood the birds may contain.

There is a reason why the present Wyandotte is one of the popular breeds of today. It is not because it is more extensively advertised, has had more encouragement from publications or any reason of that kind, but because it meets the needs of so many people. This is what makes it popular. People want a breed that will dress up well at any stage, dead or alive, and give the best amount of eggs in value in dollars and cents. No other reason could make the Wyandotte so popular and it is going to remain so as long as those turning them out in quantities keep the country furnished with this all-round type of excellence.

Of course there are ways in which some breeders can improve points in their strains to great profit. Take the matter of single combs. Some breeders hardly ever see a single comb. With us it is a great rarity. Yet this season we introduced a pullet from another strain and we got single combs from almost every egg we hatched from her. In fact, so persistent was this that we could gamble on a single comb every time. With such a trial mating we keep all the blood out of the flock until we are absolutely sure of it.

Ticking in the plumage and irregularity in other sections can be corrected to advantage by careful selection and better style and finish put on the birds without in any way losing their profitable producing qualities. If we expect to improve the type it will not be by jumping to an extreme ideal but by the slowest process of improvement from year to year.

None can say what the breed may be in a number of years from now, but it is safe to say that anyone trying to develop one side of this all round breed to the detriment of the other will lose out in the long run. To hold the unique position of the Wyandotte the type must remain one that has been considered essentially Wyandotte and if the breed is to hold the pre-eminent place, it does we believe care will be exercised to retain those qualities that make the satisfying market bird.

Of course, the White will always be in the greatest demand. Every requirement of the man wanting the best all-round bird in small flocks, furnishing meat and eggs of the best all season and offering a breed that will supply the complete hen machine to carry on all the functions of the year round work embodied in a plump well-balanced bird. Keep them where they are in comparison with the other breeds and they will always fill a niche that none of the others can quite equal.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Ont., Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes.

No power known to the law could have compelled the 200,000 miners to go back to work if they had determined not to do so; the compelling force was the vision of the men in the trenches and the sailors on the sea who would have been betrayed and deserted if the miners had proved recalcitrant.—Westminster Gazette.

## Amazing Movie Industry

Enough Film Made Every Year to Reach Twice Around the Earth

It appears to be only yesterday that the discovery of a British photographer was developed by Edison's invention of the cinematograph, and moving picture shows were first given to the world.

Already, however, these shows have become the poor folks' theatres and the moving picture industry has grown so rapidly that the census officials have hardly been able to keep it in sight.

Seventeen years ago Albert E. Smith and J. Stuart Blackton began the manufacture of cinematograph films in a little shop in Brooklyn, New York. There had been other experiments before them, but those two, who are now, with a third partner, Mr. William J. Rock, at the head of the Vitagraph Company of America, were the first to develop the manufacture of moving pictures on a large scale.

At first, however, the two young men encountered the difficulties and discouragements that beset pioneers in any branch of activity. They manufactured their own little film and on the roof of their studio took turns turning the crank of a camera and acting the simple screen dramas of the time. They were also their own cashier, treasurer, and business force; and a bell, ingeniously connected with the front door of their studio, warned the alternating actor-photographers on the roof of the approach of prospective customers.

The first moving pictures were one reel in length and cost about \$200. Today the ordinary "feature" film often runs to seven or eight reels, at an average cost of \$25,000. It is not uncommon to spend as much as \$20,000 on a single reel of one of these stupendous picture productions. In 1913 it was carefully estimated that the moving picture industry was the fifth largest in the country and that \$275,000,000 in admissions was being taken in annually by moving picture theatres. It is claimed that the "movies" now stand second or third in the rank of the industries of the United States.

Enough film is made every year to stretch twice around the earth, each foot of film containing sixteen separate pictures. Every day fifteen million persons go to the moving picture theatres, at an admission price of from five cents to two dollars per capita.

In 1913 \$125,000,000 was expended by moving picture manufacturers in salaries material and in direct cost of production alone. The salaries of actors for the movies have jumped from one dollar a day and from fifteen to twenty dollars a week, to as high as from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars a year, while it is not infrequent for a well known actor to reap a small fortune in royalties from a dramatization of a single novel. For instance, from the moving picture productions of "The Christian," Hall Caine has already received \$23,500.

The "movies" will probably never entirely supplant the ordinary stage with its flesh-and-blood actors, but they have already sounded the death knell of the small, one-night stand, barnstorming theatrical companies.

## Hessian Fly in the West

Information Regarding This Pest Is Given in Government Bulletin

The Hessian fly is well known to farmers as a serious pest of cereal crops; during the present season it has caused the loss of millions of bushels in the United States. In Western Canada its depredations fortunately have not attained the extent experienced in other regions of the continent and in order to be able to advise the farmers in the western provinces the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have investigated this insect. The results of this investigation, which was conducted by Mr. Norman Criddle for several years, have now been published by the Department in Entomological Bulletin No. 11, in order to enable farmers to recognize the injury of the insect in its incipient stages and, being thus forewarned, they will be in a position to prevent losses that are liable to occur where the insect is present, as control methods are also described. In addition, the Western Wheat Stem Maggot has been studied and described. This is a native insect that has turned its attention from native to cultivated grasses on which it can become a serious pest. Its habits, life-history and the means of control are fully described in the same bulletin, which is entitled "The Hessian Fly and the Western Wheat Stem Sawfly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta." The bulletin is illustrated and may be obtained free on application to the Chief Officer, Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Any inquiries for information regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## Steel Helmet's Success

Steel helmets have now been in use sufficiently long in the French army to prove that they are a useful protection to infantrymen. They have saved a large number of men in the front trenches from being either wounded or killed by shrapnel fire and have effectively warded off the side strike of rifle bullets. The soldiers are enthusiastic about their use.

It is officially stated that the thin chrome steel helmets cost less than 7 cents each.

## Plowing Derby for Tractors

Forty Machines Compete in the Corn Belt Tractor Derby

The first heat of the Corn Belt Tractor Derby was run off recently at Champaign, Ill., when forty machines contested on a forty acre field, while 5,000 farmers from all over the middle west watched the performance with deep interest.

Each tractor was allotted a path and the manufacturers and engineers were as excited as the auto "speed-kings" before an international race. Crowds followed the machines and examined the furrows. Although the field was wet and no time had been given to mow off the weeds, the tractors performed their tasks successfully.

The feats of the small tractors were especially noted. Orders, which had been slow before, began to pour in, and it is asserted that the tractor men found the corn belt a fruitful field as a result of the demonstration.

"The small tractor will be the machine of the corn belt," said Raymond Olney in an address at the university.

"The time is close at hand when tractors will be on practically every farm in Illinois. The business is still in an experimental stage and the manufacturers are looking for improvements. Practically all the makes have their advantages. What is most needed for Illinois is a tractor to require the attention of but one man.

Prof. F. W. White of the University of Wisconsin quoted statistics showing the advantages of the tractor over the horse. He said that if the full power of a country's horses is in use now the demand for deeper furrows and other heavier work will make the animals inadequate. He gave numerous figures which tended to show that the tractor is a great money saver.

It was practically determined by the thirty-one tractor makers to make the Champaign demonstration an annual affair for the corn belt.

Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, former vice-president, who has much high priced corn belt land, followed the demonstration with close interest. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman was another spectator. Both were guests of Representative William B. McKinley, but it was asserted there was no political significance to the affair.

## Canada's Immigration

East Got Practically as Many New-comers as Did the West

A booklet recently issued by the immigration department gives some interesting and illuminative facts and figures regarding the character, quantity and distribution of Canada's immigration for the last fiscal year and for the fifteen years' period since 1900.

From the high water mark of a total immigration of 402,432 in 1912-13, the immigration last year fell to 144,789, and for the current fiscal year it will probably be considerably less than half of that amount. For the fifteen year period Canada has received no less than 3,050,811 immigrants, which have been distributed by provinces as follows:

Maritime provinces, 137,114; Quebec, 485,678; Ontario, 795,589; Manitoba, 451,749; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 821,361; British Columbia, 346,109; destination not shown, 13,211.

Practically, the immigrants have settled in equal proportions between Eastern and Western Canada. Of last year's immigration, 11,104 settled in the Maritime Provinces; 31,054 in Quebec, 44,873 in Ontario; 12,196 in Manitoba; 16,173 in Saskatchewan; 18,263 in Alberta, and 10,127 in British Columbia.

Taking the fifteen-year period British immigration has totalled 1,159,628, the total for last year being 42,276. This large total explains in large measure why the number of recruits to the Canadian army have so many next of kin in Great Britain.

The immigration of the last fifteen years from Great Britain is one-eighth of the total population of the Dominion and the majority of these who have arrived have either had some previous military training, or are more naturally reader first to respond to the call to arms than the native born Canadian brought up in a non-military country.

## Deputy Minister Enlists

The surprise of the year in the matter of enlistments in Saskatchewan has been sprung by employees of the department of agriculture. Seven members of this department announced their decision to fight in defence of the empire. The seven are A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, who will take a course of training for the rank of captain; J. C. Smith, live stock commissioner, who has obtained his commission as captain and is now attached to the 68th; H. N. Thomson, weeds and seeds commissioner, and A. J. MacPhail, district representative, who will take an officer's course in Winnipeg; W. Waldron, assistant secretary statistics branch, who has volunteered with the hospital unit; W. Betts, district representative, now with the Princess Patricia's reinforcements; and E. H. Hawthorne, district representative, to be attached to the 68th.

Right Hon. Secretary of State—You have long been a leading supporter of mine, Col. Buffer, and I shall be glad to do what I can for your son, but—what can he do?

Fond Parent—By Gad, sir, if he could do anything I should not think of troubling you.

His Wife—Aren't you ever coming to breakfast, Babington?

He—Yes, yes, dear, I've nearly finished the morning papers now; and I only want to glance at the evening papers that have just come in.

## Teaching Young Idea To Pay

Merchant Inaugurates New and Most Practical Plan to Instill Prompt Payment in Minds of Young People

(By L. S. Soule, in Hardware Age)

R. L. Spiker of Lewiston, Idaho, is the capable manager of the Western Hardware & Implement Company with stores at Lewiston, Nezperce, and Volmer, but that is not the limit of his usefulness. He is a prominent member of the Lewiston Commercial Club, a leader in several business men's organizations, and last but not least, a live member of the Lewiston school board. Spiker believes in splitting his business and community interests on a fifty-fifty basis. He realizes that what is of benefit to the Lewiston district, is also of benefit to Spiker, and what builds up the business of the Western Hardware Company also tends to better conditions for the people in Lewiston.

Last winter at the hardware convention in Spokane, a discussion came up on the prompt payment of bills and Spiker took the stand that the salvation of the retail merchant, so far as the credit part of his business goes, depends on the education of the children along the lines of economy, honesty, and local buying. In a short talk that I had with him later he explained that he was a member of the school board of his locality and was preparing, in conjunction with the other business men of Lewiston, to offer a series of prizes for the best essays on a list of business subjects, and he promised to let me know the results of his efforts along this line.

A few weeks ago I received the following letter from Mr. Spiker, together with the prize winning essays, written by seventeen-year-old pupils of the Lewiston High school. The essays speak for themselves as to the success of Spiker's plan, just as the letter gives you some insight into the business ability of Lewiston's school board hardwareman.

Lewiston, Idaho.

Mr. L. E. Soule,

North Yakima, Wash.

Dear Sir,—Agreeable to your request during convention meeting last January, I am sending you a copy of our local paper, on the back page of which you will find essays written by children of this city on the "Prompt Payment of Bills."

Considering the age of the children we think they are very good, and believe if this system was properly taken up through the schools of America it would be beneficial in bettering the credit system. The credit system is the worst evil the business man has to contend with today. The tendency of the educators at the present time is to give the pupils a practical education so when they leave school they are fitted to go out into the world and make a living. Our best thinking educators learned some years ago that many students could not go into the world and support themselves as they had learned none of the practical things of life. They might be able to quote volumes of our best authors and probably knew all about the various planets, but could not tell how much wheat it took to sow an acre of ground.

The school system has changed wonderfully in the last few years, and now our country schools have an agricultural department, a manual training department, a domestic science department, and many departments that were heard of only a few years ago.

One of the things that has been neglected is the teaching of good character and good citizenship. These subjects have been touched too lightly and there certainly is nothing more detrimental to a person's character than to go in debt with no thought of how or when they were going to pay. Getting in debt has discouraged many people and caused them to lose their ambition and make a failure of life; where if they had practiced economy and kept out of debt only when absolutely necessary, and when in debt had always been prompt in meeting their obligations they would be a credit to themselves and a credit to the community in which they live.

Believing the public school is the proper place to start an education of this kind the business men of Lewiston donated the money to pay for three prizes for the three best essays written by the pupils of the Lewiston high school.

We expect to make this an annual event and once each month during the school term the children of the high school are assembled in the general assembly room and an address is delivered to them by the different business men of Lewiston. This furnishes the pupils thought for their essays and causes them to think along the right lines. I believe it could be beneficial if this program could be carried out in all the schools throughout the United States and hope you will have these essays reproduced in your paper and an editorial comment made on them.

Business is good in Lewiston and we are just beginning to harvest a bumper crop.

Yours truly,

R. L. SPIKER.

There is a useful piece of outdoor equipment that tends to tidiness and safety. It consist of a wire netting drum, supported on legs, and fitted with a strong, hinged lid. Papers of all kinds can be placed therein, and the whole taken out to the yard and burned, in the container, with no danger of fire, or blowing ashes. The newest of these is made with a pan (adjustable) at the base, so that the latter can be left in the kitchen while the container is taken outside. This prevents the burned legs of the container from marring the floor.

## Threshermen!

Experience has taught you to buy the best oils for your machines.

### We Sell Them

Rega Hard Oils, Castor, Separator, Engine, Steam, Cylinder and Gas Engine Cylinder Oils

are the kind it will pay you to buy, because they are good quality and wear long.

Our GASOLINE will surprise you with the power it develops

Convince yourself with a trial order

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.**

AGENTS FOR WINNIPEG OIL CO., LIMITED

CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.

## Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

### Rest and freedom tonight from RHEUMATISM

Make good use today of the splendid healing and penetrating oils found only in Chamberlain's Antiseptic Liniment. It takes the weary ache and pain from the muscles and supplies the joints, so you will get your full rest and sleep tonight.

### Chamberlain's Liniment

gives prompt relief in all muscular or deep seated pain—rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, lumbago, etc. Splendid to rub on the chest for colds and coughs. Low price, yet very efficient. All druggists, 25c.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
—64388.

## Rebekah's Take Town by Storm

Residents of the town were taken by surprise on Wednesday afternoon last (September 22nd) although luckily the fair invaders came in peace and to bring enlightenment to the members of Didsbury Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F., instead of strife and trouble.

The visitors were the Calgary Rebekah Degree team who had brought with them a number of the members of the Calgary Lodges to exemplify the work to the Didsbury Lodge. There were sixteen new candidates initiated into the local Lodge and after the work was completed the members and their guests spent a fine time dancing and otherwise enjoying themselves, refreshments also being one of the features of the evening.

The Calgary visitors who were present were as follows:

Esther Rebekah Lodge No. 1—Miss A. E. Smith, Secretary of Assembly of Alberta; Miss S. Bryden, N. G.; Mrs. F. Allwood, V. G.; Mrs. J. F. McCall, J. P. G.; Mrs. F. J. Hawkes, P. N. G.; Mrs. J. E. Taubman, Mrs. W. S. Loxley, Miss L. Kompf, Mrs. R. Wagner, Miss M. Tarrant.

Naomi Lodge No. 12—Mrs. Dowling, P. N. G.; Mrs. Robertson, P. N. G.

Ivy Lodge No. 19—Mrs. Carscadden, P. N. G.; Mrs. R. J. McCharen, Mrs. Henek, Mrs. Wallis, Miss Edgar, Miss Budd, Miss Stewart, (Pianist).

Anoka Lodge No. 21—Mrs. S. Nicholson, D. D. P.; Mrs. A. Fraser, P. N. G.; Miss Bedwin, Mrs. A. England.

The following gentlemen who belong to Calgary Lodges of the I. O. O. F. were also present—Jno. Eske-son, P. G.; W. F. Rogers, P. G.; Wm. D. Laraway and S. Nicholson.

Most of the visitors arrived on the afternoon train and spent the time before supper visiting points of interest in the town and of course the stores. They were well pleased with what they saw. They left on the early morning train on Thursday.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray  
ads. \$1 for four insertions  
in the Pioneer—they bring  
results.**

## The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

### Levagood--Weber

The marriage of Miss Sylvia Weber to Mr. I. D. Levagood took place at Calgary on Sunday, September 5th, 1915. After spending a short honeymoon at Banff and High River they returned to Didsbury and were given a hearty reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Levagood, parents of the groom, where fifty-three relatives and friends were present to spend the evening with music and singing and a general good time. A sumptuous supper was served which included all the delicacies of the season and which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of useful and valuable presents. At a late hour the party dispersed, wishing Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Levagood a long and happy married life, and as this was also the 37th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Levagood the guests also wished them a continuance of their happy wedded life before departing.

### Hooper--Stuart

The marriage of Miss Lennie A. Stuart (daughter of the late Mr. Stuart of Neapolis,) to Mr. Henry Hooper took place at the residence of Mr. A. R. Johnston, on Wednesday, September 22nd, 1915, Rev. D. H. Marshall officiating.

### Clubbing Offer

Elsewhere in this issue is announced our clubbing offer with 'The Farmers' Weekly Telegram of Winnipeg. The price of this paper and 'The Farmers' Weekly Telegram' to the end of next year is truly the most economical of subscription offers as it gives both papers to December 31st, 1916 for \$1.50. Subscribers who take advantage of this offer now will have these papers for the remainder of this year and all of next year, for one half the usual subscription price.

As in the past we will thoroughly cover the local field and nothing of importance or interest to our readers in this district will escape these columns. The Farmers' Weekly Telegram in its new and enlarged form will weekly publish in clean, clear and concise form, the news of the world combined with columns of special features that go to make it the greatest farm and home publication in the Canadian West. A subscription to this combination will leave little to be desired and at a price unequalled in the history of Canadian Journals.

### AUCTION SALE

JOHN KLAHOLDT

Under instructions from John Klaholdt, I will sell by Public Auction at his farm, 5 miles straight west of Didsbury, on Sec. 18, Tp. 31, Rge 2, west 5th M., on

**Tuesday, October 5th**  
the following, consisting of:

40 HEAD CATTLE—32 steers and heifers, rising 2 years old; 6 choice dairy cows, 3 to freshen in December; 1 yr.-old Hereford Bull; 2-yr.-old steer.

SALE COMMENCES AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP  
LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS—12 months credit on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 3 per cent. off for cash.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

### W. A. Austin

**Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public**

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Miss Freda Sweet, R.C.M.**  
Teacher of Pianoforte

Will make weekly trips to Didsbury on Friday's. Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For terms apply Mrs. A. Studer.

**Miss Mae Rankin, A.C.C.M.**  
Teacher of Violin and Theory

Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For particulars apply Mrs. A. Studer.



**W. C. GOODER**

**Undertaker and Embalmer**  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds, - - - Alberta

## B. C. Cafe

GOOD, CLEAN BEDS  
AND FINE MEALS

**Meals 20c; Beds 20c**

NEXT TO PIONEER OFFICE  
DIDSBURY



### Reaching the People

A prominent real estate dealer in Toronto says that he gets better and quicker results from the Classified Want Ads. than from any other kind of publicity. He states that the results are out of proportion to the small expense involved.

There is a moral in that for you if you want to reach the people.



**PILES**

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores—50¢ box.*

**Zam-Buk****AGENTS**

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

**CROWN TAILORING CO.,**

Canada's Best Tailors,  
TORONTO.

**New and Second Hand Safes**

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg

**Straw a Nutritious Food**

War, with its attendant isolation of Germany from the importation of raw materials and foodstuffs, has stimulated the efforts of German scientists to discover new uses for seemingly waste products.

A Berlin chemist has discovered a method of making straw a nutritious food for man. By laceration of the inedible cell walls, he has freed the nutritive substances within, and has made a flour containing cellulose, various sugars, mineral salts and alkalis. Straw porridge and straw bread are said to be excellent food for fighters.

**SUMMER HEAT  
HARD ON BABY**

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The English movement for the reconstitution of Louvain library is progressing fast, and some 2,500 books have already been offered or sent. Probably as many as 1,000 will come from the library of the late Sir Charles Nicholson, whose family have interested themselves greatly in the effort. Various universities are contributing, and books or offers have come from as far away as Jamaica, South Africa and Lisbon.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1903.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,  
JOHN WALSH.

German South-West Africa, which is today no longer German, thanks to Gen. Botha, represented a very considerable proportion of the German colonies before the war, the total then being 1,100,000 square miles, of which South-West Africa accounted for 322,150, or not much short of a third. It was more than half as large again as France, nearly three times as large as Italy and rather larger than Norway, Sweden and Denmark combined.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

England's Wettest Winter  
Official rainfall statistics show that the first quarter of the year 1915 was the wettest winter England has experienced in a hundred years. The quantity of rain which fell reached a total of 12.86 inches.

**Corns Cured Quick**  
Applied in 5 Seconds  
Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. Putnam's soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25¢ bottle of "Putnam's today."

W. N. U. 1069

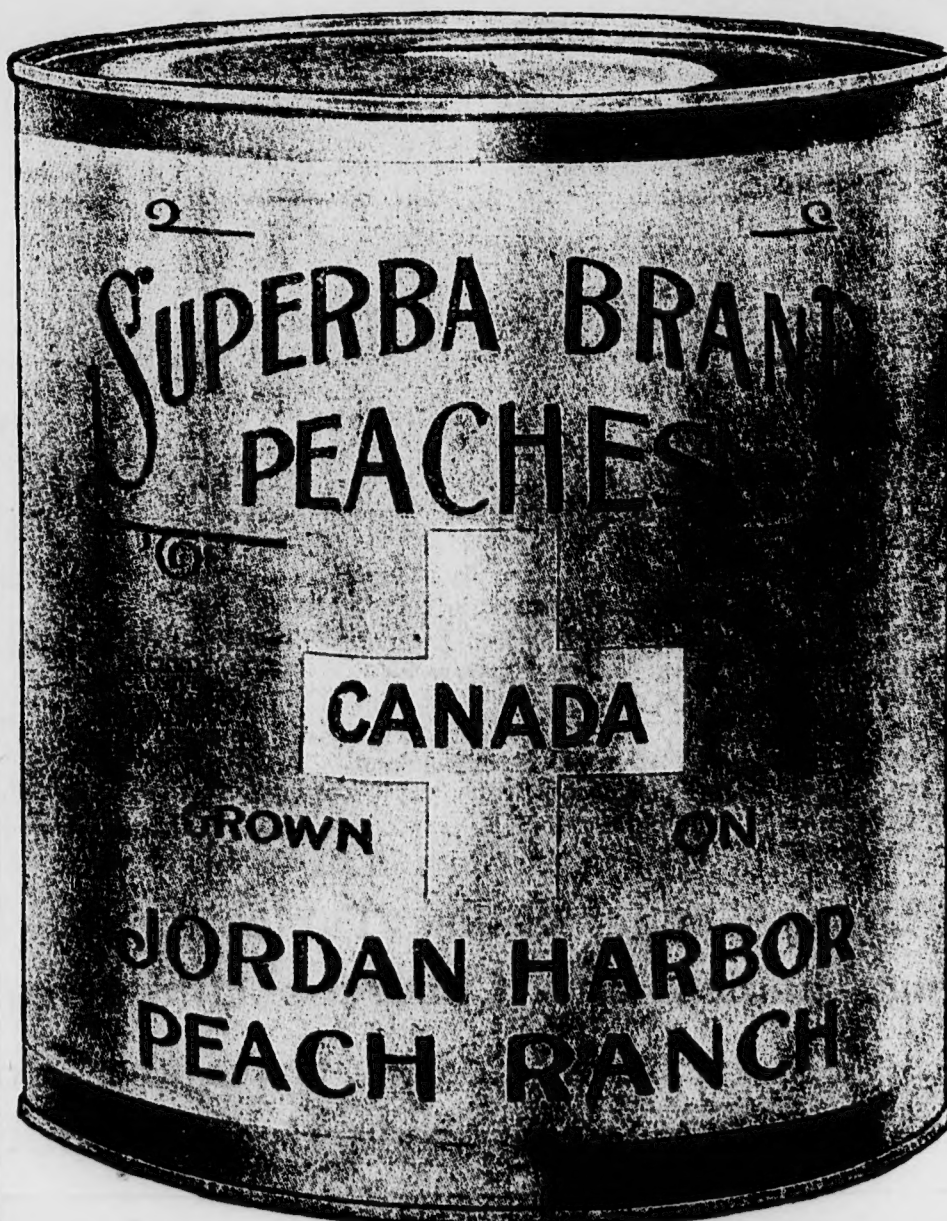
**The NATIONAL-Canada's  
new Transcontinental Train****Scenic Gems on  
the New Route**

With the departure from Toronto of "The National" on its first transcontinental trip a new way had been opened between Eastern and Western Canada; a new steel highway created linking the Atlantic and the Pacific. The inauguration of through, fast service over this great all-Canadian route marks an important epoch in the Dominion's development. A vast area of productive land, of great scenic beauty, hitherto without modern transportation facilities, is made easy of access. Its mineral, lumber and agricultural wealth can now be tapped and its sporting paradise developed, while a new trail is created for travellers. The finest equipment that can be produced is being used in the service from its very inception, while the smooth roadbed and great steel bridges embody all that has been learnt in three-quarters of a century by those who build our railways.

"The National" will operate between Toronto and Winnipeg over the lines of the Grand Trunk, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, and the Canadian Government Railway, making a fast run between the two cities of forty-two hours. The first stage of the journey from Toronto takes the traveller through the heart of the Highlands of Ontario, a region studded with beautiful lakes and winding streams, and replete with natural loveliness.

From North Bay the steel stretches away northward 235 miles, through the famed Timagami region to the Town of Cochrane. The train also skirts the famous Lake Huron, the miles of which have produced in the last few years a river valued at a hundred million dollars.

From Cochrane to Winnipeg is practically virgin territory. The scenery along the line is fascinating. At Winnipeg "The National" makes connections with the Grand Trunk Pacific line, which stretch clear across to Prince Rupert, B.C., thus providing the Dominion with its first all-Canadian transcontinental route.

**It Is Up to You, to Do "Your Bit, and at Once." What is Your Answer?  
WORK FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY**

WE WILL PRODUCE  
100,000  
GALLON SANITARY CANS  
HOSPITAL SIZE  
FILLED WITH  
**SUPERBA  
BRAND  
PEACHES**  
FOR EXPORT TO THE SICK  
AND WOUNDED IN  
HOSPITALS

These Peaches will be peeled, halved and packed in heavy Syrup, each can containing from 6½ to 7 lbs. of Fruit. The cans will be packed in cases (6 cans in each case) for Overseas Delivery through the Canadian Red Cross Society.

**COST PRICE**

The actual Cost Price to Us is  
**50 Cents per can**

and your order will be filled at this price. If you wish to contribute towards providing a choice **Delicacy for Our Sick and Wounded, Remit Direct** by Money Order or through **Any Branch** of the **Canadian Red Cross Society**, when due acknowledgement will be made.

**Remember 50 CENTS**

will help to provide a **Delicious Delicacy** during the Fall and Winter months when Fruits are most needed and appreciated by our Soldiers.

**Don't Delay.** Be one of the first to Contribute. This is Your Opportunity.

**JORDAN HARBOR PEACH RANCH, JORDAN STATION P. O., ONTARIO**

A Bible to Each Canadian Soldier. Members of the Canadian Bible Society executive are expressing the view that the society has undertaken a task which will test its resources in

furnishing a khaki Testament to every Canadian soldier who goes to the front. This has been done so far, and the executive will take steps at its approaching meeting to see that its

agreement with the militia department to continue the work is maintained, no matter how vast the overseas Canadian force may ultimately become.

The war has put a stop to the extensive evangelistic work conducted for many years by the British and Foreign Bible Society in Belgium, Germany, Austria and Turkey.

# First Anniversary Sale

AT

## WILLIAMS & LITTLE'S

### From October 1st to November 1st

We have recently purchased the large DRY GOODS stock of W. P. Spalding of Medicine Hat, Alta., and we are now in a position to supply our customers with their FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT PRICES UN-HEARD OF BEFORE in Didsbury.

Look over these prices---Better still, come and see.

#### Groceries

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Cheese, per lb.                  | 20c     |
| Corn Flakes, Krinkle, 4 for      | 25c     |
| Corn Flakes, Kellogs, 3 for      | 25c     |
| Puffed Rice, 2 for               | 25c     |
| Puffed Wheat, 2 for              | 25c     |
| Shredded Wheat, 2 for            | 25c     |
| Quaker Oats, tubes               | 25c     |
| Purity Oats, tubes, 2 for        | 45c     |
| Plums, 2lb. tins                 | 10c     |
| Strawberries, light syrup, 2 for | 25c     |
| Pineapple, large tin             | 20c     |
| Prunes, size 50, 60, 25lb. box   | \$3.25  |
| Prune, size 60 70, 25lb. box     | \$3.00  |
| Peaches, evaporated, 10lb. box   | 90c     |
| Peaches, evaporated, 25lb. box   | \$2.00  |
| Raisins, 4 crown, 25lb. box      | \$2.75  |
| Raisins, seedless, per packet    | 12 1-2c |
| Raisins, seeded, per packet      | 10c     |
| Currants, per packet             | 12 1-2c |
| Tetley's Teas, 3lb. tin          | \$1.00  |
| Lipton's Teas, 3lb. tin          | \$1.25  |
| Bulk Tea, reg. 35c lb., 4 lbs.   | \$1.00  |
| Coffee, Perfection, 3 lbs.       | \$1.00  |
| Coffee, Braids Ideal, 3 lbs.     | \$1.00  |
| Coffee, Tuxedo, per lb.          | 45c     |
| Jelly Powder, all flavors, 4 for | 25c     |
| Lard, compound, 20 lb. pails     | \$2.35  |

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Lard, compound, 50 lb. pails        | \$5.75  |
| Syrup, Edwardsburg, 10 lb. pails    | 65c     |
| Syrup, Rogers, 10 lb. pails         | 65c     |
| Soda Biscuits, 14 lb. Box, per lb.  | 10c     |
| Rice, 25 lbs. for                   | \$1 25  |
| Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins                | 12 1-2c |
| Tomatoes, per case                  | \$2.90  |
| Corn, per case                      | \$2.75  |
| Peas, per case                      | \$2.75  |
| Wax Beans, per tin                  | 10c     |
| Wax Beans, per case                 | \$2.25  |
| Flour, Robin Hood, per cwt.         | \$3.25  |
| " Economy, "                        | \$2.90  |
| " Our Best, "                       | \$2.90  |
| (10c per cwt. off in 500 lb. lots)  |         |
| R. Oats, 20 lb. sack                | 75c     |
| R. Oats, 8 lb. sack                 | 35c     |
| Corn Meal, 10 lb. sack              | 40c     |
| Soap, Sunlight, 23 bars for         | \$1.00  |
| " Swifts White Laundry, 23 bars     | \$1.00  |
| " Life Buoy, 23 bars for            | \$1.00  |
| " Lily White, 6 for                 | 25c     |
| " Royal Crown, 2 cartons for        | 45c     |
| Gillette's Lye, 4 for               | 45c     |
| Gem Lye, 3 for                      | 25c     |
| Tobacco, McDonald, chewing or Smok- |         |
| ing, 11 plugs for                   | \$1.00  |
| " Pay Roll, 3 for                   | 25c     |
| " Stag, 3 for                       | 25c     |

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| " Maple Sugar, 3 for  | 25c |
| " Bat, 2 for          | 25c |
| " Old Kentucky, 2 for | 25c |

#### Dry Goods

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1000 yards Graftons Print, yd.    | 12 1-2c         |
| 500 yards Gingham, reg. 15c for   | 10c             |
| Heavy Apron Gingham, 40 ins. wide | 12 1-2c and 15c |
| Flannelette, heavy, 36 ins. wide  | 12 1-2c         |
| Dress Serges, reg. 75c for        | 60c             |
| Towling, reg. 15c, for            | 12 1-2c         |
| Flannelette Blankets, 11-4        | \$1.50          |
| Threshers Blankets                | \$2.00          |
| All Wool Blankets, 6 lbs.         | \$4.00          |

#### Men's Wear

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Stanfields Red Label Underwear, per suit  | \$2.90 |
| Stanfields Blue Label Underwear, per suit | \$3.00 |
| Pen Angle, wool ribbed, per suit          | \$2.00 |
| Pen Angle, wool ribbed comb               | \$2.25 |
| Fleece Lined, per suit                    | \$1.00 |
| Boys Fleece Lined, per suit               | 75c    |
| Overalls, union made                      | \$1.00 |

A complete line of Dress Goods, Silks, Table Linen, Curtain Goods, Shirting, Ladies' and Childrens Underwear.

Men's Sheep-lined and Mackinaw Coats, Sweaters, Socks, Caps and Mitts at the same great reductions in prices.

Highest Prices Paid for Produce

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury, Alta.

## Alien Enemies and Insurance

Cannot Enter Into Contract but Policy Existing Before War Is Not Affected

Some uncertainty has existed as to the position of alien enemies regarding insurance held by them. The following resume has been prepared by competent British authorities:

An alien enemy, being by law incapable of contracting with a British subject, cannot, during the continuance of hostilities between the country with which he is to be identified and Great Britain, enter into a valid contract of insurance with British insurers. On the other hand, if after the execution of a policy, the assured becomes an alien enemy, by reason of the outbreak of war between his country and Great Britain, the policy, not being unlawful in its inception, is not avoided, but is only suspended in its operations during the continuance of the war. In considering the effect of the policy, therefore, the following cases must be distinguished, namely:

If a loss has taken place before the outbreak of war, the assured may, on the conclusion of peace, but not before, sue on the policy.

If the loss takes place after the conclusion of peace, it takes place under a valid contract, and the assured is therefore, it would seem, entitled to recover in respect of it.

If the loss takes place during hostilities, it is clear that, where the loss is directly connected with such hostilities, as where a fire is occasioned in the course of military operations, whether on the part of the British forces, or their allies, or the assured's own countrymen, the assured is, quite apart from any express condition in the policy, prohibited from recovering on the ground of public policy. A similar prohibition would seem to apply even where the loss is wholly unconnected with the existence of hostilities, as in the case of an ordinary loss by fire.

In determining whether a person is an alien enemy or not, it is not, however, his nationality, that is to say, the fact that he is a subject of a hostile state, so much as his place of business during the war that is important. Although the prima facie disability arising from nationality is not removed by mere residence in British dominions without a license, express or implied, from the crown, the subject of a hostile state, who is carrying on business in British dominions, or in a foreign country, is not, for the purpose of a contract of insurance, to be deemed an alien enemy. On the other hand, the subject of a neutral state or even a British subject, though he incurs no disability merely by residing in the hostile country, will by carrying on business there, be treated for these purposes as an alien enemy.

The stringency of this rule may, however, be relaxed by treaty order-in-council, or license. Where an alien enemy is thus enabled to contract, he acquires the right to enter into contracts of insurance, and to enforce them in his own name during the war.

Including a corporation, subject to the provisions of the Assurance Companies' act, 1909, an alien friend is, for the purposes of the contract of insurance, in the same position as a British subject.

Lord Davey, in *Jansen vs. Driefort Consolidated Mines, Ltd.*, says: "My lords, there are three rules which are established in our common law. The first is that the King's subjects cannot trade with an alien enemy, i.e., a person owing allegiance to a government at war with the King, without the King's license, every contract made in violation of this principle is void, and goods which are the subject of such a contract are liable to confiscation. The second principle is a corollary from the first, but is also rested on distinct grounds of public policy. It is that no action can be maintained against an insurer of enemy's goods or ships against capture by the British government. One of the most effectual instruments of war is the crippling of an enemy's commerce, and to permit such an insurance would be to relieve enemies from the loss they incur by the action of British arms, and would, therefore, be detrimental to the interests of the insurer's own country. The principle equally applies where the insurance is made previously to the commencement of hostilities, and was therefore, legal in its inception, and whether the person claiming on the policy be a neutral or even a British subject if the insurance be effected on behalf of an alien enemy. The commencement of hostilities, the right of action on a policy of insurance, by which the goods lost were insured is suspended during the continuance of war and revived on the restoration of peace.

No contract or other transaction with a native of the country which afterwards goes to war is affected by the war. The remedy is indeed suspended; an alien cannot sue in the courts of either country while the war lasts; but the rights on the contract are unaffected, and, when the war is over, the remedy in the courts of either is restored.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"What are you so sore about, Dobber? The committee has accepted your picture, hasn't it?"

"Yes; but have you seen the catalogue? I called the painting 'Ready for the Bath,' and they have printed it 'Ready for the Ball.'"

"Well, cheer up. Who'll know the difference?"

Batch—Where did the saying, "A widow's weeds," originate?

Hellor—With a "grass widow," I should think.

## Potting Submarines

Fifty German Submarines Have Fallen Victims to the Allies

The Army and Navy Journal asserts that about fifty German submarines have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. The largest estimate from England—which officially never announces her successes in the submarine warfare, except where the capture of survivors makes it necessary—has been thirty-two.

"We have it on authority which would carry conviction were we at liberty to mention it." The Army and Navy Journal's announcement says: "That nearly fifty German submarines have been sunk, captured or destroyed by the allies to the 20th of July."

Colonel William C. Church, editor of the Journal, told a New York Times reporter that he had written the paragraph quoted and that he had trustworthy information upon which he based his statement. It came from an official high in the British admiralty. Colonel Church felt constrained to keep his name a secret and believed that it would be unwise if more detailed information were made public.

The New York Times' London correspondent, on February 30, in speaking of the submarine blockade, commented on the fact that it was the ninth day that it had been in effect, and said that, while the admiralty had made no announcement of preparations to resist the under-sea raiders, the public had been assured that it would be difficult for them to operate safely along the English and Irish coasts. Previous to this it had been announced that the German government was worried over two submarines that were long overdue at their base. "It is feared they have been destroyed," the despatch ended.

The partial text of a secret report from Cuxhaven to the German admiralty on March 11 admitted that twelve submarines had been sunk or were missing, and it was added that many of these were of the latest type. It was said further that a meeting was to be held on the next day at which it was to be decided whether or not the submarine warfare should be discontinued. On March 5 it was announced in London that four submarines had been sunk, the sinking of the U-8 being announced on that day. The others were the U-15, U-18, and one rammed by the British cruiser Badger.

On March 24, in an air raid on Antwerp, a British aviator destroyed another submarine and badly damaged another, according to a special cable dispatch to the Times from Rotterdam. A dispatch from Paris, published on April 1, announced that the ministry of war had issued a statement telling of the destruction of a submarine by a cruiser. Five days later it was announced, also from Paris, that a German submarine had been trapped in steel nets off the harbor of Dover. It was announced that these nets had been placed at the mouths of most of the important British and French harbors, and this was the first intimation of their use.

The loss of seventeen submarines was reported to have been the cost of the blockade to Germany up to May 20, and it was said that these had all been lost since February 18, the day the blockade became official.

There have been many reports of individual losses since, and an American arriving recently from Paris, told of the successes won by swift motor boats armed with small rapid-fire guns against the undersea boats. Some of these pursuing boats, the American said, would travel fifty miles an hour.

The Army and Navy Journal announcement coincides with a hint conveyed by a well-informed English newspaper man in a letter to a friend here, received a few days ago.

"By the way," the latter said, "if anybody tries to talk submarines to you, just laugh at them. I don't know just how kind the censorship has been to the United States in this respect but from all I hear, you have underestimated the numbers of German submarines sunk, and though they will continue to get a few merchant vessels, there have been probably more German seamen put out of business by their submarines sinking, than there have been passengers and crews of their victims."

"Potting submarines," said he, "is considered exciting sport among some of the sportsmen I have talked with, who don't mind the danger so long as there is a chance of getting a crack at a periscope. Of course a well-aimed shot from a 3-inch rifle will put a submarine out of business just as effectively as a ton of metal from a 16-inch gun."

## Better Farming Grows Rapidly

The business men's better farming movement has grown tremendously in Winnipeg in the past year. Five strongly organized bodies of business men comprising the Winnipeg board of trade, the Credit Men's association, the Manufacturers' association, and the Bankers' association have held many meetings and joint conferences at which the problems of the back-to-the-land have been fully discussed. This agricultural council, who are working for better agricultural and rural life in western Canada makes up a combination of the strongest financial, commercial, industrial and professional men of Winnipeg.

## Lease Land to Adventurers

The minister of the interior, Hon. Dr. Roche, has recommended the grant of a ten years' lease of a portion of the lands with the building thereon formerly used in connection with the Indian Industrial School at Battleford, Sask., to be used by the Seventh Day Adventists of Saskatchewan for the purpose of conducting a denominational school. The lease may be renewed for a further ten years at the discretion of the minister.

## Paint Their War Horses

Problem of Rendering Animals Invisible Has Been Solved

The problem of rendering horses as nearly invisible as possible on the field of battle has been turned over for solution by the French war department to the Society of Comparative Pathology. Sessions of this learned medical body already have been held to discuss the matter.

Permanganate of potash has been used to tint horses which were of a conspicuous color. Experience now shows that it is not satisfactory. First of all, it is of little use unless applied to the horse before he has shed his hair. It further seems to be irritating to the animal and probably is slightly toxic.

Veterinarians have found that the application of any coloring matter to horses should be made only after the oil has been washed out of the hair with a weak ammoniated solution. This will insure a lengthy duration of the artificial coat.

Dr. Roeland, a recognized authority, devised the use of picric acid for giving horses a khaki color. The acid, an excellent antiseptic, especially serviceable for burns, has proved to be without irritating effect on the horse. It does not give to its body the yellow tinge which it imparts to the human skin, but a special sorrel hue that is very close to khaki.

It has been suggested, however, that the aim should be to approximate the horse's color as closely as possible to that of the soldier's uniform. It is admitted that the French now have adopted an admirable color tone for their troops.

All unprepared for the war, they had been obliged to send their men into the field in highly conspicuous colors—dark blue tunics and red caps and trousers. When they set themselves to make the change they did it with thoroughness.

The garb of the French troops is now of a "horizon blue," an attractive shade at close view and as nearly as possible invisible at a distance. The question then was how to give this "horizon blue" tint to the horses.

Dr. Lepinay at one of the sessions of the Society of Comparative Pathology announced he had made the discovery. He gets the color by mixing methylene blue in a special way with tannin.

Experiments show that it neither is toxic nor irritating to the horse. Care must be taken in applying it to raise the hairs and work it into the grain of the horse's hide. The horse then has a durable "horizon blue" color practically identical to that of the soldiers' uniforms.

## Modern Man is Top Heavy

Brain Disproportionate to Other Parts of the Human Body

"Modern man is a top heavy being, whose brain is disproportionately superior to his other organs," the New York Medical Journal remarks, in a discussion of the war from the psychological standpoint.

"This is an age of hard mental work," it concludes, "which brings stress on the highest and most recently developed brain centre. It was inevitable that something should snap, and something has snapped; there is a temporary re-assertion of primitive human impulses."

"In America, reaction was taking milder forms. The automobile, the baseball diamond, the gridiron relieved the tension, particularly the dancing; mania, which swept over us like an obsession. Dancing is the most primitive form of reaction and tends quickly to re-establish equilibrium."

"Probably man does not want peace and tranquillity, which are too close to ennui, his greatest dread. Professor James was dreadfully bored by a visit to Chataqua, with ice cream soda as its utmost offering, and its atrocious harmlessness he knew. Man wanted something with more zest and adventure."

"Alcohol and tobacco relieve in an artificial way the tension on the brain by slightly paralyzing temporarily the higher and more recently developed brain centres. Were the use of drugs suddenly checked, no student of psychology or of history could doubt that there would be an immediate increase of social irritability, tending to instability and social upheavals."

## Simplified Spelling

The latest Simplified Spelling bulletin contains details of recent conquests of altered orthography. Dr. Melvil Dewey, the bulletin points out, has sacrificed two letters of his first name.

"The simplified spellers take occasion to defend 'Przemysl' because they say the Poles pronounce the name of the citadel that way. Eve, chrzescaszczcz, Polish for beetle, is phonetic, and all right it is argued."

No less than 106 colleges of various sorts approve the "amelioration" of English spelling, it is announced. One hundred newspapers and periodicals spell school "secol," humorous, "humorus," and "eny," etc.

But so far the simplified spellers count all these as true adherents who merely acquiesce in the new spelling of the "Twelve Words"—tho, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thoroly, thorefare, program, prolog, catalog, decalog and pedagog.

Without presuming to assume an attitude of complacency, Manitoba can fairly claim to have done well in the matter recruiting. Statistics, presumably reliable, have been prepared to show that Alberta heads the provinces of the Dominion, with a total of 3.73 per cent. of the country's enlistment. Manitoba and Saskatchewan come next with 2.75, while British Columbia shows an enlistment of 2.55 per cent.—*Winnipeg Telegram.*

## Helped the Red Cross

Queen Mary Bid in the American Flag

A pretty story is just to hand of a patriotic sale of embroideries held at Windsor Castle by Lady French. The sale was in aid of the British Red Cross, and among the articles put up at auction was an American flag, consisting of a square of white silk about a yard across, with the Stars and Stripes richly embroidered upon its surface. Some years ago it had been bought from a Parisian dealer in embroideries by Lady French for \$35. The first bid made at the late auction was \$150. The bids went up until finally it was bought by Queen Mary for \$1,250, the highest bid of the day.

The incident recalls the sentiment that attaches to a flag. How many stories of heroism and how many inspirations for poetry have been found in the flag. Lives have been sacrificed and glorious deeds accomplished in the defence of the colors, and to offer insult to the flag is to offer insult to the country it represents. On the other hand to honor the flag is to honor its people.

Doubtless this is what her majesty intended when her bid for the Stars and Stripes worked on their silken field of spotless white, went to such a high figure. The object which represented and brought to mind the people of the United States was something that had infinite value that attaches to things with which we associate our friends, and was something for which a high price might worthily be paid. The cheque, too, was a handsome addition to the funds of the Red Cross, and in this way the flag of the republic was made a merciful medium through which many comforts would flow to the sick and wounded.

## German Slavery

Mr. Edmund Gosse makes public for the first time, in the *Edinburgh Review*, this extraordinary instance of "inexplicable infatuation" by a German officer.

"In the varying fortunes of the line in Lorraine, the Germans captured a village which had resisted them. The officer in command had all the houses set a-flame, and then collected his men in the church. Making them stand near the door, he commanded them to fire up the nave at the chancel, which they smashed, scattering the Reserved Host over the altar; he then bid them aim at the chalice, with a like result."

"In the wavering fortunes of the war, this officer was captured by the French, and proved to be an amiable and even pious Bavarian. When some time had passed, the French general reminded his prisoner of his act of sacrilege, and said, 'How could you, a devout Catholic, commit an impiety which must endanger the salvation of your soul?' The Bavarian covered his face with his hands, and murmured, 'Oh, yes war schrecklich, schrecklich! but I was ordered to do it!' Even spiritual suicide is demanded of the slaves of Prussian military discipline."

## Millions of Uniforms in Few Weeks

England is facing a famine in clothes. Along with many other disfigurements of the war, the civilian Britisher soon will be compelled to replace his woollens with wartime cottons, and at prohibitive prices, according to warnings that began to flow in today from the great spinning centres of Great Britain.

Shortage of labor in all these centres is one reason. Another is the fact that the British army is requiring immense supplies of woollen goods, and that British woollen manufacturers are under contract to supply other armies with uniforms, blankets and other necessities. More than 8,000,000 complete military uniforms have been turned out in the last few weeks, or are in process of manufacture at Leeds and other wool centres.

The situation is "serious," the Out-fitter, a British woollen trade paper, declares in its current issue.

"We do not say that the public will have to go about naked," said the Out-fitter. "We do not say that a man will be unable to buy a suit of clothes, a shirt, or underwear. But the civilian population has not the slightest realization of the positive danger of the supply falling short of the requirements."

One way of cooking the potato was discovered accidentally through a train being late. When the train from Paris to St. Germain was opened the first train carried an official party, for whom lunch was ordered. The meal was fixed for noon, and shortly before that hour potatoes were put on to fry. A few minutes afterwards came a message that the train would probably be delayed an hour, so the potatoes were taken off the fire, but left in the pan. Then came a second message, "Train just arriving," and the potatoes were hurriedly put back to fry again. When the party sat down to lunch and the potatoes were brought on with the steak, each chip was found to be blown out like a small crisp, golden balloon. Without knowing it, the cook had invented "pommes de terre souffles."

Cholly (to shopman)—I say—aw—could you take that yellow t's with the pink spots out of the window?

Hosier—Yes, sir; pleased to take anything out of the window, sir.

Cholly—Thanks, awfully. The beastly thing bothers me every time I pass. Good mawning.

Bix—That's a fine lot of books you have. Why don't you get a case for them?

Dix—I would if I could get one the same way I got the books. Have you one to lend?

## Jitney A Western Idea

Origin of Word Unknown, but There is No Doubt That "Bus" Comes Out of California

The jitney omnibus originated in the west, writes E. Gordon Lee, in *Case and Comment*. The term is applied to any automobile or mechanically driven omnibus carrying passengers for a five cent fare. The word "jitney" in western parlance is equivalent to our eastern nickle.

The expression is said to be a corruption of a Japanese term for a small coin of such little value that it is usually spoken of with great contempt. Others believe the word to be of negro origin, and assert that in the old days of the Mississippi steamboats the dock roustabouts were wont to refer to a nickle as a jitney. Another account avers that a penitentiary trusty named Jedney used to smuggle tobacco, sugar and other supplies to the prisoners, giving them five cents' worth for ten cents, thus resulting in a nickle profit to himself, the transaction being obscurely referred to as a jitney.

It is said that the first jitney omnibus appeared in Oakland, Cal., when a second hand automobile stopped at the curb bearing the placard, "Will take you anywhere or stop anywhere for one jitney." About a year ago one L. R. Draper, a citizen of Los Angeles, started a business of this kind in that city, and many regard him as the originator of the idea. Be that as it may, California is certainly responsible for setting up the most rapid disturbance in city transportation this country has ever seen.

## Country as School Centre

Minnesota Rural Schools Pronounced Best in Country

The county should be the centre of school organization, there should be a county school board, which should elect a county superintendent, and small districts having but one teacher should be eliminated, according to a report just issued by the United States bureau of education in which Minnesota rural schools are declared to be the best in the United States.

The bulletin of the bureau of education was written by Harold W. Foght, a rural school specialist, after a personal inspection of Minnesota schools.

The one-teacher school is doomed, in Mr. Foght's opinion. It must give way to the new idea of centralization such as is employed in some states. The one-teacher school, he thinks, has proved unequal to meeting the demands of modern farming and for preparing the children for practical and contented lives on the soil. Liberal state aid is credited with much of the progress made here.

The federal investigator was particularly interested in the large district type of organization, such as represented by District No. 1 in Itasca county. This embraces 62 townships or 2,232 square miles, "an area larger than Delaware and twice the size of Rhode Island."

Consolidation of rural schools as a means of developing the social activities of communities is given attention. "In a number of the consolidated school communities which came to the investigator's notice in Minnesota," Mr. Foght says, "the county folk are getting at home many of the social-recreational attractions that they formerly sought in town. The schools are becoming social centres. In many places the assembly halls are used for regular country rallies of various kinds—here are held the extension lecture courses, the neighborhood social gatherings, the farmers' institutes, boys' and girls' clubs, mothers' meetings, and other meetings of similar nature."

"In this way the new schools are able to provide modern substitutes for many of the rural activities that disappeared with our transition from the household economy stage of farming to the present stage of exploitation and beginnings of husbandry farming."

It is cited that in 1911 when the Holmberg law was enacted providing for consolidation on a practicable basis, there were only nine consolidated schools and that at the time the bulletin was written the number had grown to 116.

## Germany's Shell Game

The American farmer has no difficulty whatsoever in following the little pea in Germany's shell game or in understanding to what end the game is being played. Irrespective of such considerations as that its aim is to take the United States out of the list of neutral nations and deprive Belgians and French of the means with which to defend their lands against the invading Hun, the American farmer sees that if there is to be an embargo against the sale of arms and other munitions as contraband, there must also, and inevitably, be similar embargo against the sale of American foodstuffs and farm products, because these have been declared contraband by Germany. Cattle, horses, wheat, corn—the same rule must apply to them all.—*New York Herald.*

That at the end of the war Canada will have 5,000 or 6,000 pensions to pay is the estimate made from the experience of the militia department so far. While the uncertainty as to the length of the struggle precludes any very accurate prediction, it is practically certain that there will be added to the Dominion's expenditure a sum of at least \$4,000,000 per year for pensions for the wives and families of dead soldiers, and for disabled men.

Up to the present; however, the number of Canadian soldiers receiving pensions as a result of the present war is only 160, and the amount paid out up to July 31 has been \$25,000.

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The tall man muttered something that sounded like an acknowledgment of the force and cogency of this reasoning.

"I dare say it is all right," he said. "Fetch your master."

The servant saluted and departed in the direction of the house. He returned presently with the information that Tchigorsky had gone along the terrace. There was a summer-house a little way off, where Tchigorsky waited.

Vera felt her heart beating faster. There was no summer house along the terrace—nothing but a broken balustrade that Rupert Ravenspur was always going to have mended. Over this there was a sheer drop to the sea below.

As the pair moved on, Vera followed. Then what followed seemed to happen in the twinkling of an eye. A white-robed figure emerged and flung himself upon the stranger. At the same time the other miscreant, who had acted as Tchigorsky's servant, attacked him from behind.

"You rascals," the stranger cried, speaking this time in French. "So I have been deceived. You are going to throw me over the cliff. There is no escape for me. Well, I don't mind. The agony of suspense has taken all the sweetness out of life for me. I knew that sooner or later this was bound to come. But I am going to take a toll."

The stranger's breath was coming rapidly between his teeth. Vera tried to scream, but no sound emerged from her lips. She stood rooted to the spot, watching what seemed to her a long one-sided struggle. As a matter of fact, it had not lasted more than ten seconds. Gradually the stranger was forced back.

Back and back they forced him to the very edge of the cliff. There was no escape for him now. He reached out two long and swinging hands; he grasped two arms, one for each of his would-be assassins, and then he jumped backwards. Two fearful wailing yells rent the air; there was a mocking laugh, and silence.

Had she really seen this thing or had she dreamt it? Vera was not sure. Just for a brief moment her senses left her. When she came to herself she crept along to the house and thence to her bedroom. She locked the door and flung herself upon the bed, pressing her hands to her eyes.

"How long will it last?" she murmured. "How long can one endure this and live? Oh, heaven, is there no mercy for us?"

Then the blessed mantle of oblivion fell again.

### CHAPTER XXXIV. Exit Tchigorsky

It seemed to have been tacitly agreed by Geoffrey and Marion that nothing could be gained by telling Vera of the danger that she had escaped. Nothing could be gained by a recital of the dastardly attempt on the previous evening, and only another terror would be added to the girl's life. And, Heaven knows, they all had terrors enough.

On the other hand, Vera had made up her mind to say nothing to the family generally as to her startling adventures. Of course, Geoffrey and Ralph Ravenspur would have to know, but the rest were to be kept in the dark.

Vera's white face and serious air were accounted for by the headache from which she was palpably suffering. Some of the others understood, and they were full of silent sympathy.

"It is nothing," said Vera. "A walk along the cliffs will soon set me right." As she spoke she looked at Geoffrey significantly. He knew immediately that the girl had something important to say to him. He slipped outside and Vera followed him. Not till they were out of sight of the house did she speak.

"Dr. Tchigorsky is still about?" she asked.

"Yes, dear," Geoffrey replied. "As a matter of fact, he is hiding in Uncle Ralph's room. He has his own reasons for so doing, but the reasons are to remain a profound secret. I ought not to have told you. You are not to tell any one."

Vera gave a sigh of relief.

"I promise that," she said. "And I am exceedingly glad to hear that Dr. Tchigorsky is safe. I was not sure whether I had not seen his murder."

Geoffrey regarded Vera in amazement.

"Why, you were in your room all night," he cried. "You were—"

He was going to say "drugged," but he pulled himself up just in time. Vera told her story without further preamble. It was a thrilling story and none the less so because simply told.

"I don't profess to understand it," Vera concluded. "I tell it you just as it happened. On the whole, I thought it as well to keep the information to myself. I dare say that Dr. Tchigorsky can solve the problem."

"We shall have a chance," said Geoffrey. And now, hadn't we better go back and say good-bye to Mrs. May. She is leaving the house directly."

Mrs. May did leave the house in the course of the morning, all smiles and blandishments. She had a particularly tender word and squeeze of the hand for Geoffrey, whom she pressed in a whisper to come and see her before long.

"I will," Geoffrey replied. "You may rely upon that."

It was with a feeling of intense relief that he was rid of her. It seemed hard to believe that the smiling, polished woman of the world, the derriere of western civilization, should be one and the same with the fanatic princess of the fanatical east.

There was something wild and bizarre about the very suggestion. There was one last smile for every one but Marion, who had not appeared, and Mrs. May was gone.

Geoffrey made his way up to his uncle's room. There, he found the two friends smoking. Tchigorsky looked at him from behind a cloud of thin smoke.

"You have news, my young friend," said Tchigorsky. "I see it in your eyes."

"I have the most important news," said Geoffrey, "only it does not convey any impression to me. It is a discovery of Vera's. She had a fine adventure last night. She was not sure whether or not she had seen your murder, Tchigorsky."

"Say on," Tchigorsky said calmly. "Say on, my boy."

Geoffrey said on accordingly. He fully expected to surprise his hearers, and he was not disappointed. Every word he said was followed with rapt attention.

"And now can you explain it?" Geoffrey asked eagerly.

"To me the explanation is perfectly clear," Tchigorsky replied. "Last night I told you that there were two other parties to the vendetta now in England, and that it was necessary to get them into the net before we close it. That is no longer necessary, for the simple reason that these two men are dead—drowned."

"Do you mean that they perished with that stranger last night?"

"Certainly, I do. A fine determined fellow, whose death I cannot sufficiently deplore. And he had his vengeance upon his foes. If he perished, they perished also."

"But who was he, Tchigorsky?"

"The other man—my fellow countryman, Voski. Don't you remember my telling you how the princess spoke of him? He has been hunted down at last. They lured him here and destroyed him under the pretence that I wanted to see him. My presumed servant had only to mention my name, and the thing was done."

"But why bring him here?"

"Because the place is so quiet. Because they wanted to give their mistress, the princess, a pleasant surprise. I don't suppose she knew they were coming."

"But the light in the corridor?"

"That was a curious and useless coincidence. The light in the corridor was mine. I was looking for something. Neither of those miscreants was ever in the house at all. At the same time they had naturally gone to their mistress with the pleasing news that they had despatched Voski. I am certain they were saving the news for her."

"What shall you do about it?" asked Geoffrey.

"I shall not do anything at present," Tchigorsky replied. "I have a little idea that may work out to our advantage later. Meanwhile nobody knows of the tragedy and nobody is to know. This afternoon you are going out fishing in a boat, but in reality you are going to look for their bodies. If you can find them all—"

"We are certain to find them all," Ralph interrupted. "They will be carried round Gull Reef on the spit of sand under the caves and deposited on the beach, whence the tide ebbs at four o'clock today. I have not lived here all my life for nothing. We shall find those bodies within a yard of where I say."

"And bring them up the cliff," Geoffrey shuddered. "Ugh!"

"You will do nothing of the kind," Tchigorsky said coolly. "Bring Voski, of course, but you are to bury the two ruffians in the sand. It will be easy to do so, and pile some rocks over them afterwards."

Geoffrey ventured to suggest that such a course might end disastrously, the officers of the law not to know of it. Tchigorsky waved the suggestion aside contemptuously. It was no time for nice points like these.

(To be Continued)

Husband—I don't see why you have accounts in so many different stores. Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.

## Hate Song Horrifies The Germans Now

Campaign Launched to Keep Lissauer's Product Out of the School Books

An interesting campaign has been launched to put the lid on Lissauer's Chant of Hatred against Britain. The Cologne Volks Zeitung, organ of the powerful Centre party, prints the following contribution: "A Christian cannot today read Lissauer's hate song without having it go against his grain, even despite all Britain has done to us." The object of these lines is to start a popular agitation to keep the Lissauer song out of all books which are destined for the school children. The German press is asked to give this agitation the widest publicity.

The Berliner Tageblatt adds editorially: "We read Lissauer's successful hate song at the time of its appearance with unconcealed disapproval, for it is utterly devoid of real patriotism, and merely like rubber stamps. 'Gott strafe England' panders to certain instincts which unfortunately come to the fore in excited times."

## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for B. Ions.

ness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

*Wm. Wood*

To Raze Ottawa Sagging Tower

After having slowly but steadily sagged for years, the tower of the new Victoria Museum in Ottawa, which has been in a dangerous condition for the last twelve months, is to be taken down, and it is stated by local engineering experts that there is a possibility that the whole building may have to be razed.

The Dominion public works department has already asked for tenders for the removal of the tower.

## Every Woman Can Use

and ought to use occasionally, a proper remedy for the headache, backache, languor, nervousness and depression to which she may be subject. These troubles and others are symptoms of debility and poor circulation caused by indigestion or constipation

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

are at once safe, certain and convenient. They clear the system and purify the blood. They exert a general tonic effect and insure good health and strength, so that all the bodily organs do their natural work without causing suffering. Every woman of the thousands who have tried them, knows that Beecham's Pills act

## To Certain Advantage

Worth a Guinea a Box  
Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women  
Sold everywhere. 12 boxes, 25 cents.

The kindly chemist stood behind the counter glancing benignly at the chubby youngster over the bottles.

"Mister," said the little boy. "I want a bottle of them pills you sold my father the day before yesterday."

"Certainly, my little man," the chemist replied. "I hope they are doing him good."

"Dunno, if they're doing him good," replied the youngster, "but they are fitting my new air gun a' right."

## Poultry Breeders' Great Opportunity

Every Canadian Producer Should Endeavor to Produce More and Better Eggs

Canada in past years has imported more poultry and more eggs than she has exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the consumption. In twenty years the egg production developed from 64,499,241 dozen to 123,071,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.39. That is to say the individual Canadians for eggs had increased over fifty per cent. The population grew in those twenty years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,833,299 to 7,294,838, an increase of 2,461,539, and the egg production amounted up 58,571,993 dozen. In spite of this fact, and although the exports fell about to zero, 2,378,649 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of poultry in Canada grew from 12,696,701 to 29,348,725. Here again, although the increase was close upon sixteen million, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of \$111,696.

Last year, the excess of imports of eggs over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,159,106 dozen while of poultry in 1911 we exported in value \$206,370, but we imported \$496,366, a difference of \$299,996. These figures, striking as they are, are almost impossible as they seem, are yet official, being taken from Pamphlet No. 7 of the Poultry Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada, with notes upon the possible effect of the war upon the Development of the Industry," by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The statistics given in the pamphlet are both phenomenal and interesting. No other articles of food have shown such an increase in popularity. At the same time prices generally have increased and been well maintained. Mr. Brown does not undertake to explain the phenomena, but contents himself with proving that it is so and that the increase in every particular is common to all the provinces. He also gives particulars of import of poultry into Great Britain, which in 1913 amounted in value to \$5,411,684, of which Russian supplied \$1,610,923, the United States \$909,890, Austria-Hungary \$470,767, Italy \$410,902, China \$219,472, Egypt \$130,300, Holland \$121,739, Belgium \$108,268, Norway \$68,960, Germany \$58,005 and Canada, seemingly, nil.

From the foregoing figures and the general condition of things in Europe, Mr. Brown arrives at the conclusion that Britain will this year be short of eggs and poultry to the amount of a million and a half dollars, or of eggs alone to the sum of one hundred million dozen. Every Canadian producer should endeavor, therefore, to produce this year more and better eggs and poultry than ever before.

### Good Record of C. P. R.

Most people know that the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses over eleven thousand miles of country in Canada, encounters even tropical and arctic weather; cuts its way through the rugged and difficult country along the shores of Lake Superior; crosses the endless prairies of the west; and finally runs through the glories of the Canadian Rockies where the road in some places has been hewn out of the mountain sides under towering peaks; through great canyons; and in other places tunnels and spiral rails have to be negotiated, all necessitating care in operation. But in spite of all these difficulties the Canadian Pacific has not killed a single passenger in a train accident during the past two years, which is a record Canada can place against the recent boast of the Pennsylvania Railroad not having killed a passenger in three years. Especially so when it is considered that the latter road has not the same climate conditions to face and the easy country through which it traverses.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole well out of the way of even a stray bullet. "Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant sternly. "Get out of it immediately." The usually good-natured Irish face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature. "You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but, all the same, O'm the one that found this hole first."

"I believe our climate is changing."

"Think so."

"Our winters seem to be getting warmer."

"Well, the women wouldn't wear enough clothes. The climate had to change. The women wouldn't."

## Horns vs. Profitable Gains

Dehorning a Practice That May Save Many Dollars to Stockmen

Horns on cattle are becoming unpopular. This statement applies chiefly to the feeder kind that probably will be run together in lots of three or four to a carload in size. Horns, originally, served a purpose, but that necessity for protection has long since passed away, and instead of being useful, horns on cattle are now a nuisance of the worst kind. Dehorning is a practice that may save many dollars to stockmen, and who is there that does not need to economize in the industry today in order to return the profits that satisfy? Generally stockmen like to run their feeder steers loose in a large box stall or yard, and that is where the horns are put to a use that decreases gains, and furthermore, when a man's eyes and face are in danger the arguments for dehorning stand indisputable.

The process at the start is simple indeed. It has been explained time and time again, yet during this spring we have noticed many calves that have been allowed to start horns which must result in nothing less than obstacles to their profitable finishing and that of their mates. A stick of caustic potash moistened and rubbed on the buttons some time before the calves are three weeks old will prevent their growth, and help to bring about a polled animal. The feeder prefers the animal without horns; they feed better, they ship better, and they reach the slaughter house in better shape. This is enough to warrant the raiser of beef cattle making liberal use of the caustic potash.—Advocate.

## WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When

through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R. F. D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.  
Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R. F. D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Hog Cholera Serum Tried

Gratifying success is reported from the Essex county seed farms, two miles north of Amherstburg where extensive tests of cholera serum have been tried on a large herd of hogs, under arrangements with and by special permission of the Dominion department of agriculture. A double treatment with serum and virus such as has been adopted by the federal government of the United States of the Union was given to 165 hogs, and all are doing well showing no signs of reaction and gaining in weight. The treatment, which is simply a form of vaccination, is believed by A. McKenny, B.S.A., to be entirely successful and complete reports of the tests which are the most extensive ever made in Ontario, will be submitted to the government.

"We must have an organ to support us," said the practical politician.

"Just what I was saying to my monkey," observed the itinerant musician.

# BUY "ADAMS" WAGONS

Strongest and Best--See the COCKSHUTT Agent

# Sunlight Soap

For you, Madam, a day's washing done in half the time, with half the work and half the expense—if you use Sunlight.

For your clothes—none of the rub and wear of the wash board—no risk of injury from injurious chemicals.

Just pure soap perfectly made is Sunlight—good in hard or soft water, warm or cold. Kind to the hands.

Will you please remember the name?

**Sunlight**

**5c.**  
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS



## The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

## EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

**The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED**  
Hull, . . . Canada

## CASH IS YOURS

and easy to get if you take in the agency. All automobile owners want cheaper tires. We offer tires at cost to our privileged members. Membership fee is only five dollars. You save it on purchase of one tire. If you want more for your territory, you need be alert and write at once for particulars and plan. When you show the plan you book the business. If you own a car you should become a member yourself. Acme Tire Club, 2 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.

## Corns Instant Relief

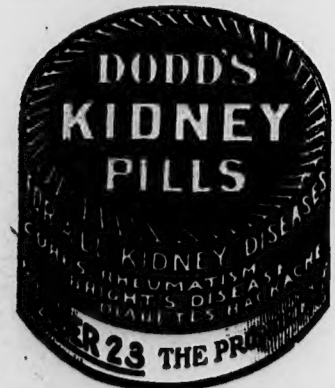
Putnam's Extractor tonight and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

Tourist—How far is it to the village of Slocum?  
Native—Fifty miles, sir. But you be walking away from it.  
Tourist—But the sign post directed me this way!  
Native—Ah, yes! But we've got all the sign posts turned round to fool the Zeppelins.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Music Dealer—And here's the "Lucia" sextette—a very popular record.

Mrs. Box (virtuously)—No, not for a family machine; there's too much of this sex business nowadays.



W. N. U. 1070

## Predicts Higher Cost of Living

Oxford Professor Sees No Decline in Prices After the War is Over

There will be no more cheap prices. After this war the world is in for a period of rising prices, declared Dr. Slater, principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, in the first of a series of lectures on economic phases of the world war.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there will be a period of poverty after the war. There will be no necessity for poverty and such poverty as there is will be due to misapplication of the productive powers which will be available."

"It will be the poverty which comes from wasted resources and not from inadequate resources. There will be no return to pre-war prices. That means that there will be a permanent readjustment of our methods. There will have to be a permanent rise of wages and other permanent readjustments to meet the higher prices."

"The proper policy for the trades unions is to accept the war bonuses not for the duration of the war, but for the duration of the higher prices."

### Be Thankful, Be Careful

One chastening thought must also be with us. It is shown abundantly that we are richer than Germany, but it also costs us far more to wage war and to subsidize our allies. Let us be very thankful that our resources stand the test as finely as they do; but let us beware of thinking that for that reason any of us would be justified in squandering his part of them upon avoidable private expenditure. London Daily Chronicle.

## Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known ingredients combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 50c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

### Great Irrigation Project

The Dominion government is now considering the starting of an irrigation project in Southern Alberta, which will be one of the largest irrigation schemes on the continent.

A number of engineers have been sent to the territory known as the Pawnee district of Southern Alberta. Engineers also are out on the Crow's Nest line and what is known as the Milk River district, getting information as to the water courses, contour of the country and cost of irrigation of nearly every available acre in the southern country. Water is to be taken from St. Mary's River, the Bell Milk, Waterton and other streams.

The magnitude of the project considered by the government will be understood when it is stated that nearly all of the portion of the province heretofore known as the driest section is embraced in the scheme.

To Asthma Sufferers.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

### C. P. R. Photographic Competition

A photographic competition recently organized by the C. P. R. is highly commended by the Canadian film and camera industries. Photographic dealers say that they have not been so busy for a long time, and bless the thought of the C. P. R. Hundreds of amateur photographers will from this on be enlisted in the cause, which is that of obtaining pictures along the line of the whole system—pictures snapped unpreparedly and spontaneously, and which are so much more telling than the formal pose. The C. P. R. has its own photographers, of course, with Mr. Bennett in charge, but these competitive pictures will, it is anticipated, produce unstudied scenes at the summer resorts, on the lakes amid the hills and valleys—scenes endowed with the brightness of holiday life. These, when the awards are made, will be used in the folder literature of the company, which desires bright and unstudied glimpses of the human side of things throughout the country in the warm summer days, when so many of our people are in the country.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Cockney Busman (to driver of wagon loaded with scrap iron)—Now, then, admiral, pull on one side. You can't have all the road.

Driver of Wagon—Who're you calling admiral, you red-faced potato-can pusher?

Busman—Now, admiral, don't get out of temper even if you are taking the German fleet home!

### "Un-American"

Who will say that there is not absolute justice and the highest morality in a practice that permits Belgium and France and those who are fighting their battles to purchase munitions where they may? Certainly no American who understands the principles of liberty and freedom for which his country stands and has ever stood. The cry for an embargo upon export of munitions from this country contains not a shred of Americanism. It is not only un-American but anti-American. It is simply and solely of German, by Germans, for Germany. And just as it is essentially pro-German and anti-American, so it is inherently and absolutely immoral.—New York Herald.

A Pill That Proves Its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspeptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

### The War and the Empire

The war, by which our enemies in their ignorance hoped to dissolve the union, has immeasurably strengthened this faith and accelerated this progress. Never have the sister nations felt so near to each other as in this hour of their common trial. Never have they seen so clearly how all that each holds dearest depends on their united efforts now and their closer union hereafter.—London Times.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC UPPER LAKE STEAMERS

leave Port William at 2 p.m. and Port Arthur 3 p.m. for Port McNicoll, connecting with "Steamship Express" for Toronto and all points in Eastern Canada and Eastern States—S.S. Alberta Sundays, S.S. Keewatin Fridays, S.S. Manitoba Saturdays, S.S. Assiniboia on Tuesdays and S.S. Athabasca on Thursdays. Train connecting with these steamers leave Winnipeg at 10:05 a.m. prior to sailing. Call on Canadian Pacific Passenger Agent, corner Main and Portage. (Phone M. 370-371), and make reservation—adv.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

### Krupp's Great Safe

Krupps are credited by the American consul at Nuremberg with having just turned out a safe which will baffles even scientists to open. In order to make a hole large enough to admit the hand 2,642 gallons of oxygen and 2,378 gallons of acetylene would be needed. It is believed that this safe has been specially constructed for the Kaiser as a haven of refuge for him when the final crash comes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Any rags? Any old iron?" chanted the dealer, as he knocked at the door. The man of the house himself opened the door. "No, go away!" snapped the householder irritably.

"There's nothing for you. My wife is away."

The itinerant merchant hesitated a moment and then inquired: "Any old bottles?"

She—A clock is different from a man.

He—In what respect?

She—When it strikes it keeps on working.

## Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup



### POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.



Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"L.L.Y. WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—in 2, 5, 10 & 20 lb. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED  
Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands.  
Works—Cardinal—Brantford—Fort William.  
Head Office—Montreal



## WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of  
**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton



## Protect Our Homes

Our Boys are in the trenches. But we Canadians have a man's work to do,—right here at Home.

We are threatened by cowardly enemies. From these we must protect ourselves.

The Peabodys Overall Factory (Walkerville, Ontario) was bombed on the night of June 20th, because of its activity in making uniforms for Lord Kitchener's Army. The Windsor Armoury's destruction was attempted the same night because soldiers were sleeping there. The same enemy agency attempted to blow the C. P. R. Bridge at Port Arthur, also the Welland Canal. Attempts to kill and destroy in this cowardly manner have been made all over the Dominion.

So—Rally to the Home Guard.

This Patriotic Movement for the protection of our homes and public institutions is sweeping across Canada.

Your King and Canada Need You.

Every man, woman and child of you.

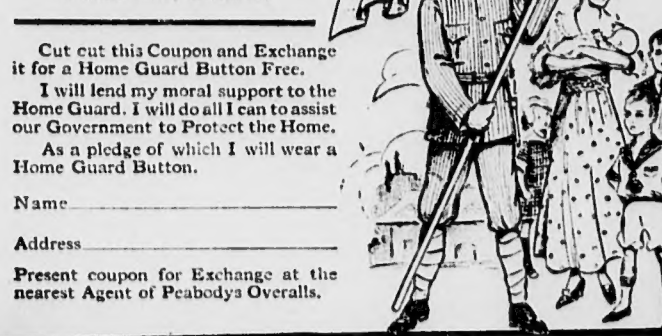
To support the Home Guard is merely a pledge of the loyalty and the patriotism of those who cannot go to the front.

So—Support the Home Guard.

Clip the attached Coupon. Sign it and get a handsome Home Guard Button Free from the nearest store which is Agent for PEABODYS "Bomb-Proof" Overalls. Every PEABODYS dealer is official distributors of Home Guard Buttons and Uniforms. See the news columns of this newspaper for the official representative of the Home Guard in your town, he will give you your Home Guard Button.

Yours for Loyalty and Home Protection,  
**THE PEABODYS COMPANY, Limited,**  
Walkerville, Ontario.

Cut out this Coupon and Exchange it for a Home Guard Button Free.  
I will lend my moral support to the Home Guard. I will do all I can to assist our Government to Protect the Home.  
As a pledge of which I will wear a Home Guard Button.



Present coupon for Exchange at the nearest Agent of Peabodys Overalls.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

## Fall and Winter Goods, arriving Daily

**A. G. STUDER**

## Consider The Stock

Old winter has again reminded us that it is about his turn to rule, and we are all hustling and bustling to prepare ourselves against his cold blasts and making ourselves comfortable. But have we thought of all our stock which has served us so well? Perhaps we have not had time to consider them as yet. If not, let's start now and fix them up a little too. Start out by getting for them a nice galvanized metal stock tank. It not only means comfort for them but less trouble for you on those cold mornings. Come and see our line of goods the next time you drive to town or write us for prices and terms.

**Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.**

DIDSBURY, - Box 154 - ALBERTA

## FARM FOR SALE

ALL Sec. 17-31-3, W. 5th  
and N.W. ¼ 16-31-3, W. 5th

10 miles west of Didsbury. The property is all fenced and in good state of repair. 400 acres have been cultivated, 150 acres under crop this year. Good farm buildings situate on the N. W. 1-4 16. The soil is rich black loam with clay subsoil. The whole property can be easily broken up and cultivated. Will sell enbloc or any quarter section. For price and terms apply.

**NATIONAL TRUST CO., LTD.**

EDMONTON, - - ALTA.

## Coal of Quality

The big mine at Three Hills  
is now in operation

Price of Coal lower. No waiting for loads

**Knee Hill Valley Coal Company**

THREE HILLS, - ALBERTA

## AROUND THE TOWN

Thanksgiving day is set for Monday, October 11th.

Mr. Wm. Schildroth of New Hamburg, Ont., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weicker.

Rev. C. C. McLaurin, of Calgary, will be the speaker at the Baptist church on Sunday evening, October 3rd.

The annual meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held at the Red Cross rooms on Friday, Oct. 1st, at 3 p.m., for election of officers.

The W.C.T.U. will give a waffle supper at the Red Cross rooms on Saturday, October 2nd, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Price for waffles 5c each, cup of tea 5c.

The new sidewalk on the business streets is completed and people are expressing their satisfaction over the fact that they do not have to wade through the mud to get to the stores now.

A parcel of clothing for the Belgians donated by Mrs. J. E. Stauffer is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Another case is being got ready for shipment and further donations are asked for. Bring your parcel to the Pioneer office and Mrs. H. E. Osmond will receive same for shipment.

Don't forget the dance to be given by the baseball club in the Opera House on Friday night. Everything is being done to make the affair a success and as this is the first dance of the season it is hoped that there will be a good attendance.

Mr. C. Hiebert was a visitor in town for a few days last week. He returned to Peace River Crossing some two or three weeks ago after taking a 950 mile trip down the Peace River and across Lake Athabasca, accompanied by his son Corry who is now located in Edmonton for the winter. The Don looks well after his trip to the far north and he enjoyed the outing immensely. He staked three mineral claims while in the north.

## Stock Inspection

STOCK DROVERS, DEALERS AND SHIPPERS MUST PRODUCE EVIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP

The new Stock Inspection Act requires that when live stock is offered for shipment to a point outside of the province the same must be inspected for brands, and the shipper must either own the brand that is on the animals or he must have a Memorandum of Sale signed by such owner. If the animal is unbranded, the seller must state in his Memorandum how he acquired the animal that is offered for shipment.

All animals sold at a sale yard or sale or exchange stable, stock yard or abattoir must be inspected before payment therefore is made, as must also animals sold on a farm or at the private stables of the seller, unless they have been on the premises for at least thirty days.

If a farmer raises a horse or cow and sells it at the farm, no inspection is required. If he brings it into town and sells it, it then must be inspected because it has not been on the premises where sold for thirty days.

If a resident in a town or city owns a horse and keeps it in his own private stable, he may, if he has owned it for more than thirty days, sell it without inspection. If

# The Popular Pair

— AT —

Less Than The Price of One

**FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM**

AND THE

**DIDSBURY PIONEER \$1.50**

From this date to Dec. 31, 1916

Readers of this district will be pleased to learn that we have succeeded in arranging a clubbing offer with The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and that the small sum of \$1.50 will pay a subscription to both The Didsbury Pioneer and The Farmers' Weekly Telegram to the end of 1916.

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram is essentially a family newspaper with features of interest to every member of the home. "The Farm and its Interests," "Sunday at Home," "The Poets Corner," "Woman's Domain," "Little Men and Women," short and serial stories, are only a few of the many features that have made The Farmers' Weekly Telegram the most popular weekly newspaper published west of the great lakes.

Take advantage of this great offer to-day

The sooner you order the more you get

## USE THIS COUPON

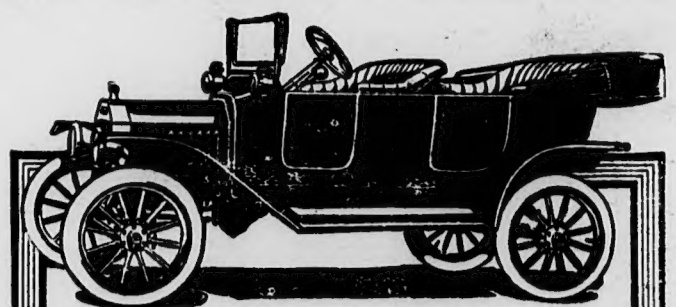
THE DIDSBURY PIONEER,  
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

Enclosed please find \$1.50. Please mail to my address from now until December 31st, 1916, The Farmers' Weekly Telegram and The Didsbury Pioneer.

NAME.....

P. O. ....

PROVINCE.....



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car**  
Price \$530

**Ford Runabout, Price \$480**

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

**Didsbury Auto Co's. Garage**  
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

Headquarters for Goodyear, Dunlop, and  
Maltese Cross Tires, Accessories, Gasoline and Oils.

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty



he keeps it in a livery and sale stable, or if he takes the animal there to be sold, it must be inspected for brands, the proof of owner must be established before it can be taken away or payment thereof accepted.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.